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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1920

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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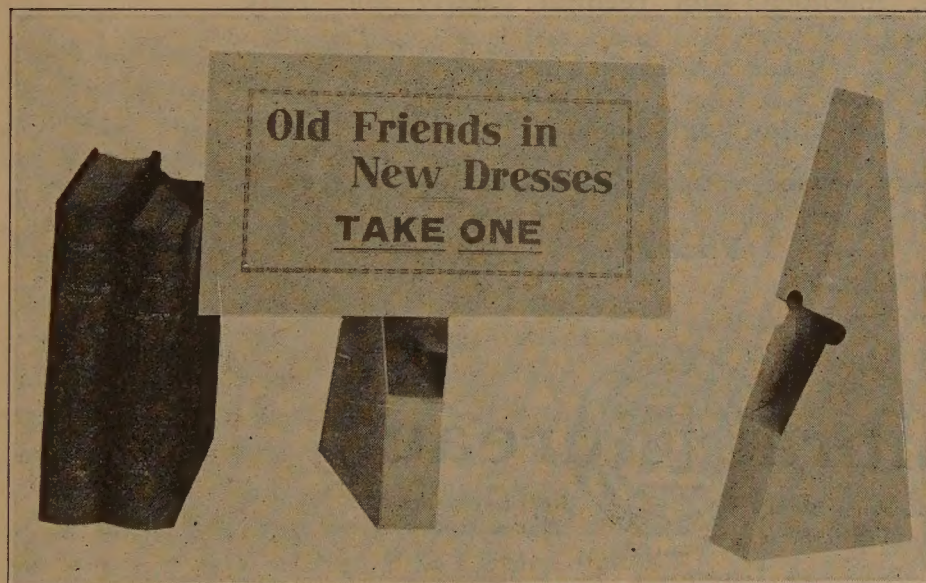
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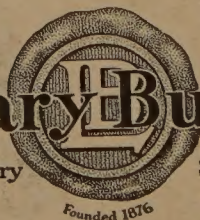
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1920



## The Model Library of the Future\*

BY A. L. SAWYER

President, Board of Trustees, Spies Public Library, Menominee, Michigan.

**I**N these days of marvelous development it is rather venturesome, if not presumptive, to enter the field of prophecy, but only in that field can we, to-day, discuss the problems of the "Model Library of the Future." We may, however, project our plans for a development commensurate with the spirit of the times, even if we do not correctly estimate the acceleration of the future.

I believe we may, with the aid of past experiences, survey the future with a greater degree of accuracy than did the great statesmen of the early days of our Republic; for instance, Thomas Jefferson, in 1879, while discussing the feasibility of a highway thru the Allegheny Mountains, said, "Not in a thousand years will the country be settled as far west as the Mississippi."

The application of the developing American Spirit soon illustrated the fallacy of that prophecy. May we not hope that in the near future the continued developing American Spirit will extend the field of Library Work beyond that of our fondest dreams.

I think I need not, in addressing Library workers, dwell extensively upon the importance of their work, and yet, it may not be out of place to remind you of the great responsibility that you have assumed in entering this field and that now rests upon your shoulders.

The Library business is a business with a world wide field for its activities. In order that it be properly conducted the Library organization should be on a thoro business basis, and the field divided for suitable management. In order to have and maintain efficiency every Library worker should have always present a consciousness of the importance of the work and of the responsibility that rests upon the worker.

In order that an organization in any calling achieve a worthy success it must have always in view a high and worthy aim; and what higher aim in life is possible than that of enlightening the world; than that of education; of spreading the gospel of the brotherhood of man; than that, if you please, of teaching true democracy, and the advantages afforded by the exercise of its principles.

If we can make the library of the future a staunch supporter of the great principles of democracy, and help to disseminate their meaning in the minds of all the people, what greater or higher aim can our organization adopt?

It is no longer a question for argument but that the Public Library is one of the most prominent of educational institutions, and a most practical agent of general enlightenment. It not only reaches the child and youth in school, but it stays with them in after life, and thru them reaches and educates parents and neighbors who cannot read, or at least cannot read the English language, and who, consequently, are deprived of information regarding American affairs.

It follows that to spread the influence of good books; entertaining and enlightening books, is not simply a great missionary work for the betterment of man, but a patriotic work for the dissemination of those principles whereby true democracy may find support at home and be strengthened in its influence thruout the world.

It is, in common with other matters educational, a bulwark on which to build true citizenship, social life, civic pride and everything that goes to the betterment of mankind.

To this end it is therefore essential, not only that our work should be extended to all people, but it should be properly extended, so as to carry wholesome and ennobling influence and not distribute or cultivate the seeds or roots of evil.

\*Abridged from a paper read at the Michigan Library Meeting at Petoskey.



For such an accomplishment it follows, of course, that there must be efficient organization.

The working forces of a library organization are principally composed of the librarian and staff, a board of trustees and an adequate appropriation.

A proper equilibrium between these forces, absolute harmony of action, and a clear conception of the proper functions of each element are of first importance. In library work as in many other things, team work tells, and to this end each participant should understand and appreciate his duties, but also should recognize the offices of each of the others. Harmony and team work can best be accomplished by maintaining an absolutely open book as to all transactions and an intimate relationship of all elements entering into the work.

The library board ought to be made up of individuals selected purely because of fitness for the work and a willingness to serve and sacrifice because of the importance thereof. It goes without saying, that because of the nature and importance of the work they should be educated men, and men of affairs.

The Librarian, who necessarily directs the work of the organization, as a business manager directs the operating of other business establishments, should be highly educated and specially trained, because not only executive capacity in directing the work of the staff, but organizing capacity, ability to meet, discern and deal with every make up of human nature is required and not the least, an extensive knowledge of books, and of the methods of selection thereof, so as to make the use thereof best promote the library aims. It follows that an adequate compensation should be afforded, commensurate with accomplishments, and so as to create satisfaction, but, independent of the compensation, every librarian, and every member of the staff should be in the work because of the love thereof and an appreciation of its results.

In effecting an organization there are advantages to be gained by making the librarian the secretary to the board of trustees. This brings to the board an intimate acquaintance with the work carried on, and to the librarian a close touch with the business and the finances of the library. Meetings, monthly or oftener, should afford discussions of all affairs and policies of the library, thus putting the librarian and the board in harmony and giving to the librarian

the support which only an interested and efficient board can afford. It goes without saying, that, with a competent librarian, trained for the work, he or she should be, in fact the executive manager while the board should be the advising and effective directorate.

To make the Mayor, or other executive head of the municipality, ex-officio, a member of the Library Board is another advantage, as furnishing a connecting link thru which the governing municipal body is kept informed of and in touch with the library work, and an opportunity thru which the importance of the work may frequently and forcibly be brought to the attention of the public.

It is so patent as to be hardly necessary to mention that the greatest good for the library should be the guiding influence that determines the selection of trustees, librarian and staff members. Politics, religion, and every other outside influence should be excluded, and there should be no personal favoritism of any sort in any library channel; which applies equally to the treatment accorded patrons. This, of course, should be courteous at all times even tho at times the circumstances are trying, and it may seem the patron is hardly deserving; the reputation and influence of the library and of the library worker both demand such constant courteous demeanor.

With such an organization, there will seldom be difficulty in procuring a suitable appropriation and, thus equipped, effective work should be the result.

Many libraries thruout the country, in cities both large and small, are on a fairly good basis for the accommodation of people who know the advantages of a good library and who, as a consequence, call for what they want. I may also say that, largely thru the influence of library schools and the trained workers they supply, very many of our public libraries are devising and carrying out advertising campaigns and adopting various methods of getting books into the hands of new readers, but only in a comparatively few instances is the work extended beyond the jurisdiction in which the library is situated.

To my mind there should be no territorial limits to library work, which peculiarly furnishes an illustration of the fact that bread cast upon the waters will return. The extent to which the work may be carried should be one of feasibility, and not one of territorial boundaries.



Of course the machinery of a library necessarily varies according as the demands upon it are varied, and a library accommodating a large and centralized population must needs have a more extensive and intensive organization than is required by a library in a small or sparsely settled community, but however small, or however extensive the organization, the library must be a model one if the true library spirit is maintained in its organization: without such an organization and such a spirit no really model library can be acquired or maintained, no matter what may be the architectural beauty of the building which houses it.

To my mind the ideal, or model library in large cities must so organize as to bring its influence in some way to all people of reading age, with classes of reading that will meet their varied capacities and calling, and reach them in such efficient and studied manner as to educate those susceptible to such an influence, and to entertain those that can derive nothing better therefrom. This of course, comes largely thru judicious methods of book selections and a clever initiative in reaching the people, on which topics alone there is a field for much and frequent discussion. I will only mention, at this time, the necessity of suiting the operations of the library to the convenience and entertainment of the people, and mention especially the keeping of the library open during the noon hour and in the evening, when working people especially, can best attend.

In smaller towns and rural localities there may be the same requirements, or demands, as in large cities, but the methods to be used in reaching the people must be quite different because of the scattered population, and it is here that the county library should be brought into activity, and it is of the county library that I wish to speak particularly.

I believe Menominee County was the second county in the state to adopt the county library system; St. Claire County having been the first, with its Central Library at Port Huron.

It was in 1917 that the Legislature of Michigan passed a law authorizing the establishment of county libraries, or the contracting by the board of supervisors of any county for the free service of an established library.

This matter was quite promptly thereafter brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees of Spies Public Library, at Menominee, but, in view of the fact that the war was making such

demands upon both the public and private funds we deemed it best to defer taking up the matter with the County Board. However, thru our librarian, we sought information from every locality in the United States where we could learn that the county system was in use, as to the methods of carrying on the work.

Finally during the summer of 1919, we decided the opportune time was at hand. Several meetings of the Trustees were held and a proposition was formulated for presenting to the County Board the advantages to be derived by an extension of our organized service backed by the use of our permanent investment, to the entire county. We set forth therein the material growth of our library service in the City and included an illustration of the gratifying increase of educational reading as compared with that of pastime reading. We urged the desirability of extending those advantages as an educational, entertaining and Americanizing movement, and a plan for such extension was devised and included in the proposition.

After obtaining the sanction of the City Council the proposition was presented to the County Board at its August Meeting, and the President of the Library Board, accompanied by three of the Trustees and the Librarian appeared before the Board of Supervisors and severally supported and elaborated the advantages of the proposition.

On the evening of the same day a committee from the Board of Supervisors visited and inspected the library and were shown its system of operation, its abundant supply of working material, its advantages in the selection of books and magazines, its ample reference and reading opportunities and its attractive appearance, both interior and in its surroundings.

The following day, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Committee, the County Board of Supervisors tentatively accepted the proposition, but reserved binding action thereon until its October meeting in order that the people of the county might be advised thereon.

In September the proposed work of extension was illustrated by the establishment of a booth in the form of a Branch Library, at the County Fair, with our Librarian and an assistant in charge. Here leaflets setting forth briefly the proposition and its advantages, and opinions thereon by persons of prominence, were freely distributed, books exhibited and the system of distribution illustrated. On the last day of the



fair books were loaned to any one who desired to borrow. It was very gratifying, later, to learn that every one of the fifty books there loaned to residents in various parts of the county were duly returned to the Library.

At the October meeting the Board of Supervisors formally accepted the proposition and a contract was executed between the Board of Trustees of the Library and the Board of Supervisors of the County providing for the library extending its service thruout the County for a period of five years, but with a privilege to the County to terminate the contract at the end of two years; the County agreeing to pay one half the expense of maintaining the Library, not to exceed five thousand dollars per year for its half. Method for determining payments was provided in the contract and service was to begin January 1st, 1920. Advisory members of the Board of Trustees, as provided by law, were, at the same meeting, appointed by the county Board.

The Board of Trustees and the Library Staff immediately started the work of preparing equipment and procuring and accessioning new books with a view to the prompt establishment of twenty-five branch libraries, which we then estimated would fairly accommodate the county. At the same time our very efficient Librarian, Miss LeFevre, systematically, by means of questionnaires, acquired information as to existing town and school libraries in the various localities and on the subject of location of branch libraries, and selection of local Librarians.

The ready response to inquiries for information was not more remarkable than were the subsequent expressions of appreciation of the service.

Our county system contemplates that each village or hamlet, that desires a branch of the Spies Public Library, shall furnish a location therefor and a person to act as local Librarian. The Branch may be in connection with or independent of local township or school libraries, as the locality may decide. We have thus far established and put in operation thirty branches: in stores, post offices, private residences, schools, and one in a cheese factory. We advocate a location that will not only accommodate the schools, but that will also be accessible to all the people at all times. It is our belief that in most instances some one in each locality will tender space and service for the maintenance of the local library; our experience thus far con-

firms that belief. It may be that in some of the branches where the service is rather extensive rent of space and compensation to the local librarian may be advisable. This is always a question for each locality to settle for itself. In this connection, however, it is possible for each township or school district to use its local library fund or any part thereof if it chooses to do so, to provide a place for and a person to take charge of the branch library, and it is quite likely in some cases such course will be advisable in order to provide an adequate local service. We took the position that the local fund—the penal fines fund—could be so used. There was some controversy over the question, but the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General were in accord with our position. It is therefore safe to rely on such a course, and in some cases the service afforded may be greatly improved by such use. All the books required can be had from the Central Library, and local service can be provided for.

We send our trained workers to install the branches and to instruct local librarians in the work and we tender our assistance in the introduction of reading circles and various other library entertainments.

For convenience of distribution we provided the manufacturing of hard-wood chests, nicely finished, that hold about one hundred ordinary books each. When opened each chest forms a neat bookcase and when closed and locked it is ready for shipment. We also provide strong canvas covers to protect the cases in shipment, and we advertise the Library by our name on each canvas cover. We are arranging to advertise the Library and each Branch further, by furnishing each Branch with an attractive sign. The sign is in the form of a shield, made of steel, hand-cut and enameled in dark blue and white with the name "Spies Public Library Branch."

We furnish one, two or three cases to a branch, according to requirements. In addition to this we offer to send to any branch at any time, on call, any book in our stacks, and we also offer to furnish books for reading courses. In addition, the Central Library is open to every citizen of the county in every branch of its service; while to make the Library and its surroundings attractive in appearance and thus inviting, is not the least advantageous of the advertising methods.

We expected, and we think experience will show, that the books at the branches should be



exchanged about every three months. In each instance the boxes are returned to the Central Library and the books returned to the stacks and new collections made up and sent out. This system affords many advantages not found in the ordinary circulating library. With each shipment of books goes an invoice on a proper form for checking by the local librarian. We do not require the entire shipment to be returned at once, as that would interfere too much with circulation at the branch, but the system provided, tho simple, affords a complete record of the books.

That our system is a success is strongly evidenced by numerous letters and personal endorsements received from all parts of the county. I might add that among the letters of appreciation we receive, all of which are gratifying, an occasional one is very amusing.

As to the success of the enterprise a fair illustration is found in the extent of the circulation. For instance, at the Stephenson Branch, which has about one thousand tributary population, the initial shipment of two hundred books on February first was augmented by special calls until there were from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty books. The circulation for the three months period to May 1st was one thousand one hundred and seventy, averaging more than four calls per book. That good service was afforded at the Branch is shown by the fact that certain popular books were given out as many as eighteen or nineteen times in about twelve weeks.

At another branch, Carney, with a population of about 250, one hundred and twenty books were loaned for the same period, and the circulation was seven hundred twenty-one, or an average of six calls per book. Other branches afford equally interesting revelations.

Another instance of interest is shown in the fact that a review of the reports that came in when books were returned for exchange showed that one person was a patron of three branches, thus securing the advantages of all three. These facts show the eagerness of a portion of the rural population for the use of good books, and the opportunity afforded for library extension.

We now have calls for and will establish two more branches, and we are convinced that in the wide field open to this work an influence can be exerted that will be wholesome and satisfying.

In library, as in various other fields of activity

we sometimes observe results for which we cannot trace a direct cause.

At a recent meeting of our Library Board, the Librarian reported the local circulation (not including branches) as 4109 for July, as against 3200 for the same month of last year; of 4557 for August as against 3831 for the same month of last year. This was an increase of nearly 25 per cent in August, 1920, over the circulation for August 1919, and of over 28 per cent for July of the same year.

We had conducted no special advertising campaign, and we are constrained to believe that this gratifying increase is occasioned at least in part, by the publicity given to the Library on account of its county extension work.

There is an old saying, "If you see a good thing, push it along." We think we see a most excellent thing in our system of county library extension, and if my telling you of it will help push the work in other fields I shall feel well repaid.

We do not claim to have reached perfection at Menominee, but that is our aim, and we believe that work of the kind carried on in each county in the state will, within a reasonable time, establish therein "The Model Library of the Future," and this aggregation of model libraries, extended thruout the United States, will constitute a bulwark of defense against all insidious propaganda; a firm foundation for true Americanism.

At a recent meeting of librarians at Lenox, Massachusetts, it was found that an identical letter had been addressed to many librarians in eastern Massachusetts asking each to inform the writer where was the monument to Charles Beach in the town addressed. The letter was at first taken as a practical joke, since no one had ever heard of the man or his monument. But quite by accident a library trustees motor-ing thru Winchester, Connecticut, found on a chimney marking the site of the oldest house in that town a tablet naming Charles Beach as the original possessor. This is an interesting illustration of the growing popular impression that it is the business of librarians to know everything!

A gift of \$500, made to the Public Library by Denver stockmen, will be used in securing a decorative painting by Albert Olson to be placed in the new Elyria branch library building which is in the stockyards district.



## The President of The Special Libraries Association to the President of The American Library Association

MISS TYLER'S message in the November 1st issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been read with extreme interest and appreciation by public and special librarians thruout the country. As the message truly says, the world is gaining a new perspective, and patience and thoughtful forbearance are essential if our profession is to advance as well as to hold its status during the period of economic readjustment.

At a time of such vital significance Miss Tyler's message is of particular interest and importance. She asks for the co-operation of every librarian in the advancement of library work. Surely this appeal must strike a responsive chord in the heart of every librarian, whether he or she be in the field of public or special library endeavor.

In American political and business circles to-day there is a marked feeling of uncertainty which cannot help but react negatively upon all constructive plans for organization and service work. It is "up to us" professionally to meet this condition with a sense of confidence and a determination to win out in the long run. The people of America are commencing to realize the possibilities of library service to a greater extent than ever before, but only thru united effort can we hope to succeed in winning for library work its rightful position in the community.

The first essential to this closer relationship is an increased membership in our professional associations. Every librarian should be a regular member of his association in good standing—and by good standing I mean that the annual dues should be promptly and regularly paid. The American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association have both made recent recommendations in this respect and it behooves each and every one of us to do everything in our power to build up the membership of these affiliated associations.

Miss Tyler speaks of "rival organizations" and of "protest and revolt." A glance at the membership roster of either Association will show that the number of librarians having the member's prerogative is not large. If every librarian will give thought to this aspect of the problem I think that they will agree that co-operation should come before criticism.

But such information as has come to my attention would seem to prove, as Miss Tyler intimates, that such criticism as exists is merely an indication of a sincere desire to advance our profession, and while we must avoid hasty action, there is nevertheless more than enough work for everyone to do. Let every member join with other members in the work of membership building, as a first step, and I for one am convinced that many of our imagined troubles will melt away before the flame of a new enthusiasm for our profession and the work that we can do for the betterment of community life.

DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.,

*President, Special Libraries Association.*

### PROHIBITION AND THE LIBRARY

An indication of the increased use of books under prohibition is shown in the *Survey* for Nov. 6th, based on statistics prepared by Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

In his annual report for the year prior to prohibition Mr. Ranck intimated that the reading rooms of the library and its thirteen branches might offer a substitute for the saloon when Michigan went dry. What happened is best indicated by the figures showing 'total home use' and 'total readers' during the two years preceding prohibition and the year following:

In the year April, 1916-March, 1917, the total number of books issued for home use was 477,654; and in 1917-18, 476,904, being a decrease from the figure for the former year. In 1918-19 the number rose to 547,588, being an increase of 14.8 per cent.

The number of readers for 1916-17 was 472,475; in 1917-18 it was 507,179, an increase of 7 per cent. In 1918-19 the number was 570,439, or an increase of 12.4 per cent.

The decrease in total home use in 1917-18 is accounted for by the fact that many young men left Grand Rapids that year for training camps and for overseas service, but these young men were still away up to the end of the period covered by the report, so that the large increase in that year is not accounted for by their return. The only event which could account for it, in the opinion of Mr. Ranck, is prohibition, the first year of which almost exactly coincided with the year during which this increase occurred.



# What To Read On Social Hygiene

PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

**T**HIS list of titles has been prepared to meet the needs of the general reader and covers all these phases of social hygiene which are of interest to the layman. Books which contain lapses from either scientific accuracy or sound social judgment have been omitted and only those included which contribute something of positive constructive value.

Many books in the field of social hygiene, tho widely advertised, cannot be recommended. The American Social Hygiene Association will answer any questions about these books. More extensive lists of technical books will be furnished on application.

The library of the Association is an information center for parents, teachers, social workers, and others interested in the various social hygiene problems. Books can be borrowed on personal application or by mail.

Addams, Jane. *A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil*. New York: Macmillan, 1914. 219 p. \$1.50.

Contains information about prostitution that every adult should have, and probably all that the average reader needs.

\*Bigelow, Maurice Alphius. *Sex Education*. New York: Macmillan, 1919. 215 p. \$1.80.

A comprehensive study of sex education, its meaning, scope, problems and mode of attack; teachers and how they shall be selected; value and dangers of sex books; special instruction for pre-adolescents; bibliography.

Cabot, Richard Clarke. *What Men Live By*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1910. 341 p. \$2.50.

Shows the value of work, play, love, and worship in the development of character.

Cady, Bertha Chapman, and Vernon Mosher Cady. *The Way Life Begins*. With foreword by William F. Snow, M.D. New York: American Social Hygiene Association, 1917. 78 p. \$1.75.

A simple scientifically accurate book for parents and teachers on the beginnings of plant, animal, and human life. Illustrated with colored plates. Not adapted for general circulation.

Chapman, Mrs. Woodallen. *How Shall I Tell My Child?* New York: Revell, 1912. 62 p. \$1.35.

Shows the mother how to answer in the simplest manner the early questions of her children concerning the origin of life. Especially helpful in its rational treatment of the problem of masturbation in young children.

\* Books marked \* are recommended to public libraries for first purchase.

Creighton, Louise. *The Social Disease and How to Fight It*. New York: Longmans, 1914. 87 p. \$1.36.

A study from a woman's point of view of prostitution and venereal disease. A constructive book for the general reader.

Dunlap, Knight. *Personal Beauty and Racial Betterment*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1920. 95 p.

A primer of eugenics, based on the idea that beauty in its broadest sense is usually associated with intelligence and desirable hereditary characters.

Exner, Max J. *The Rational Sex Life for Men*. New York: Association Press, 1914. 95 p. \$1.90.

A statement of the moral and physical advantages to society and the individual of the single standard of morals.

Fisher, Irving, and Eugene Lyman Fisk. *How to Live. Rules for Healthful Living Based on Modern Science*. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1919. 345 p. \$1.50.

Covers the subject of individual hygiene: Authorized by and prepared in collaboration with the Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute, Inc.

Galloway, Thomas Walton. *The Biology of Sex for Parents and Teachers*. New York: Heath, 1913. 105 p. \$1.24.

Deals especially with the methods and spirit of sex instruction and its biological, social, and moral foundations.

Galloway, Thomas Walton. *Sex and Life*. New York: Association Press, 1919. 84 p. \$1.75.

Sets forth clearly and simply the practical knowledge which every young man should have for a morally and physically healthy sexual life.

Geddes, Patrick, and John Arthur Thomson. *Sex*. New York: Holt, 1914. 256 p. \$1.75.

An introduction to the subject, including evolution of sex in nature, pathological expression of sex, sex education, the ethics of sex, and sex and society.

Gillette, John Morris. *The Family and Society*. Chicago: McClurg, 1914. 164 p. \$1.00.

A brief statement of the family, its functions, evolution, relation to society and conditions affecting it, as marriage, divorce, and the social evil. Chapter on biological phases of sex.

Goddard, Henry Herbert. *The Kallikak Family. A Study in the Heredity of Feeble-mindedness*. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 121 p. \$2.00.

The story of two lines of descent from the same paternal ancestor, showing inheritance of feeble-mindedness from one maternal ancestor and from the other marked intellectual ability.

Groves, Ernest R. *Using the Resources of the Country Church*. New York: Association Press, 1917. 152 p. \$1.15.

Practical suggestions for social workers in small towns and country communities.



Gulick, Luther Halsey. *The Dynamic of Manhood*. New York: Association Press, 1917. 152 p. \$.90.

Supplements Exner's "Rational Sex Life for Men."

Gulick, Luther Halsey. *A Philosophy of Play*. New York: Association Press, 1920. 291 p. \$1.60.

The ripened conclusions of the greatest American exponent and innovator of recreation, written from twenty years' first hand experience.

Guyer, Michael Frederic. *Being Well-Born. An Introduction to Eugenics*. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1916. 374 p. \$1.50.

A comprehensive handbook on eugenics for the average reader.

Holmes, Arthur. *Principles of Character Making*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1913. 336 p. \$1.40.

A scientifically sound but popular consideration of applied psychology in its relation to the moral and mental training of boys and girls.

\*Hood, Mary G. *For Girls and the Mothers of Girls*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1914. 157 p. \$1.50.

Presents the facts of life for girls and their mothers in a simple dignified way. Recommended for public and school libraries.

Jewett, Frances Gulick. *The Next Generation. A Study in the Physiology of Inheritance*. New York: Ginn, 1914. 235 p. \$1.00.

Helpful elementary material on eugenics and heredity.

Jordan, William George. *Little Problems of Married Life*. New York: Revell, 1910. 256 p. \$1.25.

Helps to solve some of the problems confronting the newly married. Has chapters on "Respect for Each Other's Individuality," "The Wife's Settled Income," "Holding Monotony at Bay."

McKeever, William Arch. *The Training of the Boy*. New York: Macmillan, 1913. 368 p. \$2.50.

McKeever, William Arch. *The Training of the Girl*. New York: Macmillan, 1914. 337 p. \$2.50.

Sound, wholesome, comprehensive, and interesting books for parents and teachers.

March, Norah. *Towards Racial Health. A Handbook on the Training of Boys and Girls, for Parents, Teachers and Social Workers*. New York: Dutton, 1918. 326 p. \$2.00.

Covers the field of practical sex education laying equal emphasis on the biological approach and on ethical considerations.

\*Moore, Harry H. *Keeping in Condition*. New York: Macmillan, 1915. P. \$1.00.

Sex hygiene is made an integral and not unduly prominent part of a general program of physical training for boys in their teens. Recommended for public and school libraries.

Morley, Margaret Warner. *The Spark of Life. The Story of How Living Things Come into the World as Told for Boys and Girls*. New

York: Revell, 1913. 62 p. \$.35.

Particularly useful to the parents of young children.

Popenoe, Paul, and Roswell Hill Johnston. *Applied Eugenics*. New York: Macmillan, 1918. 459 p. \$2.10.

A sound comprehensive work on the theories of eugenics on their practical applications.

Read, Mary Lillian. *The Mothercraft Manual*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1916. 440 p. \$2.00.

A practical guide on the care and upbringing of children.

Slemons, Josiah Morris. *The Prospective Mother*. New York: Appleton, 1915. 343 p. \$2.00.

The practical information needed by the expectant mother for her own care during pregnancy, together with a description of the anatomical and physiological changes incident to the development of the embryo and the birth of the child.

Smith, Nellie M. *The Three Gifts of Life*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1913. \$1.00.

Tells the story of plant, animal, and human reproduction. Written in simple style for girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age.

Stokes, John Hinchman. *Today's World Problem in Disease Prevention. A Non-Technical Discussion of Syphilis and Gonorrhea*. Washington: United States Public Health Service, 1919. 136 p. Free.

Torelle, Ellen. *Plant and Animal Children: How They Grow*. Boston: Heath, 1912. 230 p. \$1.00.

Useful nature study material on reproduction in plants and animals. Can be read to children.

Wile, Ira S. *Sex Education*. New York: Duffield, 1912. \$1.00.

Suggests a method for sex education at home.

#### GIFTS FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

The New York children's librarians are collecting and sending over to France a sum of money as a Christmas present to the three of their number who are organizing children's libraries in the devastated country. Utica, too, is sending some money which will be used to buy special books or pictures selected by the Utica staff.

Every effort will be made by the New York group to give what aid they can to these three as long as they remain. It will be interesting to hear thru their letters what the Christmas money bought, and what it meant to the French children.

*New York Public Library.*

M. G. DAVIS.

#### FOR SALE

Dr. M. E. Morse, of 2916 Allendale Road, Baltimore, Md., has for sale at very reasonable rates complete sets of the works of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing and Hauff.



## Standard Library Organization\*

THERE is no more significant phase of the current educational movement than the recognition that has come to the high school library. This recognition of the high school library is the inevitable outgrowth of the liberalizing process which has led to the spread of the elective system, the larger use of project, source and inductive methods, the socialized recitation, the dignification of student activities and other efforts to take into account the individuality of the learner and his importance as a social unit in a progressive democracy. The old education deified fixed bodies of knowledge which were to be mastered even if their mastery resulted in grave distaste for learning. The new education defies the interests of the student. It makes much of laboratories and libraries. It stresses fixed quotas of knowledge less and the obligation to be intelligent more. It aims to create habits of learning that will insure post-school education. The new education endeavors to start the prospective citizen on an educational pathway which instead of proving to be a blind alley ending against a wall of arrested development will lead out onto the great road of continuing education, which, having become road wise, the citizen will follow to his own profit and the glory of the Republic.

The high school library is a feature of the new education. It is here. It is a fact to be reckoned with. The time has already come when no high school that wishes to be considered up-to-date will long be found without a library located in properly appointed rooms, in charge of a trained librarian and actually vitalizing every phase of school life. The republication of the Certain report on Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools is, therefore, timely.

This report was prepared by a committee of the National Education Association consisting of Mr. C. C. Certain, of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Michigan, as chairman, and twenty-three collaborators selected from among

men and women who know high school libraries from every angle. From its first appearance the report has been recognized as a sort of milestone in American high school development. It sets up definite standards for junior high schools; for high schools with an enrollment below two hundred; for high schools with an enrollment from two hundred to five hundred; for four-year high schools or senior high schools with enrollment between five hundred and one thousand; and for four-year high schools with enrollment between one thousand and three thousand. It is complete enough to enable any high school administrator to check up his school and to determine just where it stands.

No library can succeed without a capable librarian. It is the trained service that really makes the books count. It is interesting, therefore, to note that for all high schools of over two hundred enrollment a full-time librarian is indicated. For all high schools with a smaller enrollment a "teacher-librarian" is specified. A "teacher-librarian" is defined in the report as a high-school teacher who is relieved of a part of her teaching duties and placed in charge of the library. This provision for "teacher-librarians" is most important. Smaller high schools are more numerous than larger ones. They are usually in smaller localities where there are fewer interests and possibly no book stores. They are in charge of teachers less experienced and less well trained and, therefore, less able to do without the help that a good library affords.

A curious thing about this school library business is the fact that the first emphasis has come on the *high school* library rather than on the library of the *elementary school*. The elementary schools are destined to reach every normal American child; the high schools, while their attendance is rapidly growing, reach only a fraction of the pupils who complete elementary school courses. The library has its greatest opportunity when, having learned to read, the pupil first discovers the book as a joy and a tool. That time comes during the elementary school years. Then is the time par excellence to lay solid foundations for right and permanent reading habits. Such habits will add to the richness of the child's elementary school ex-

\*Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools of Different Sizes; Report of the N. E. A. Committee on Library Organization and Equipment. First published by the National Education Association, Washington, D. C. Republished 1920 by the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. Copies may be had postpaid from either organization at 40 cents each.



perience; they will cause many pupils to enter junior and senior high schools and even colleges, who otherwise would lose interest; they will furnish those whose formal educational opportunity is over the open sesame into the broad highway of useful and liberal learning where he who reads may travel indefinitely and, growing in knowledge and in power, live a life that shall be increasingly worthwhile.

JOY E. MORGAN.

#### CATALOG OF DRAMATIC COMPOSITIONS

**I**NQUIRIES are received by the Copyright Office concerning the possible publication of a supplementary volume to the catalog of "Dramatic Compositions Copyrighted in the United States." The original work is in two volumes containing 3547 quarto pages and including all dramas entered for copyright registration in the United States from 1870 to 1916, 56,066 titles. It was distributed in sheet form to subscribers from January 25, 1916, until the bound volumes were received, volume 1 on July 2, 1918, and volume 2 on September 10, 1918. The entries in the catalog are arranged as an alphabet of titles with cross-references from all alternative, secondary, translated and contents titles, and there is also a full index (712 pages of three columns each) containing the names of all authors, copyright proprietors, translators, editors, etc. The supervision of the final preparation of the catalog was the work of Henry S. Parsons, chief of the Catalog and Index Division of the Copyright Office; and the task of unifying the title entries and the general editing of the printer's copy has been done by Mrs. Mary Wright Davis. Assistance in this task has been rendered by Woodbury Pulsifer and Earl M. Jeffrey, and the titles in foreign languages have been revised by George C. Keidel, all members of the Copyright Office force. It is feared that present conditions in the printing industry, and the scarcity of printing paper, will prevent the publication of a supplement. The current dramas are included in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, Part 1, Group, 2 Pamphlets, leaflets, etc., as they are registered. This part of the catalog is issued monthly and a file from January, 1917, to date would include all dramatic works registered subsequent to those in the original two-volume catalog. The subscription price of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, Part 1, Groups 1 and 2 together, is \$1.00 per calendar year. The two large volumes of "Dramatic Compositions Copy-

righted in the United States" are substantially bound in cloth and are mailed without charge for postage upon receipt of the nominal price of \$4.00. Subscriptions to either work should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

#### STATE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEYS

**A** VALUABLE publication has just been issued by the U. S. National Museum as *Bulletin* 109, 549 pages. It is entitled "Contributions to a History of American State Geological and Natural History Surveys" and brings into permanent and accessible form all available data relating to the organization, administration, cost, and material results of the geologic, and mineralogic work undertaken by the various states.

It is interesting in showing the way in which the states have had to meet the demands of business interests by the establishment of general and special surveys. The Pennsylvania survey of 1873 was probably the clamor of the oil men for a survey of the oil regions, for in that year the annual production of petroleum suddenly advanced from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels, while the price of a barrel sank from four dollars to two dollars throwing Western Pennsylvania into a state of the highest excitement. Then the question came "Why does the State Legislature not provide for the scientific examination of the phenomenon?"

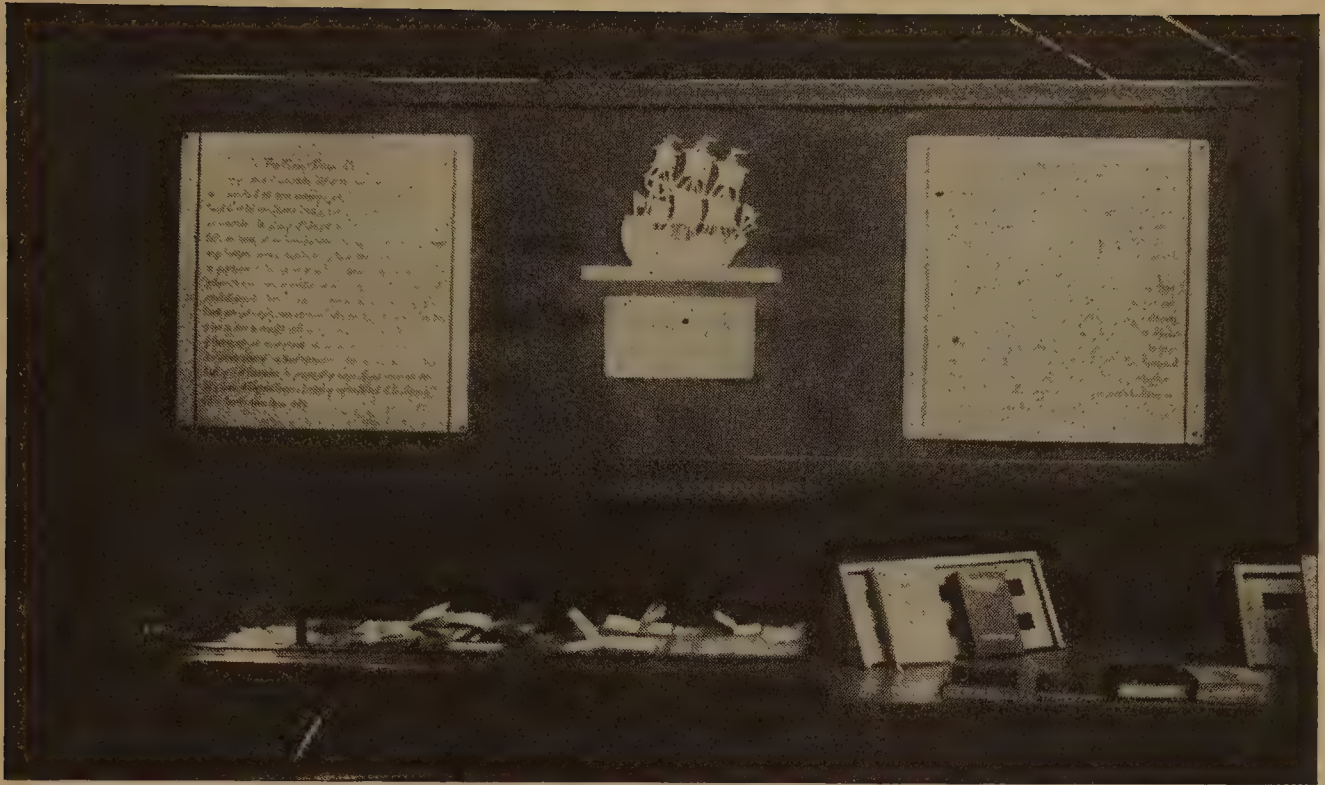
The book makes a contribution to biography thru its section on personnel and by the inclusion of a great number of good portraits of prominent geologists. The cataloger will find it a valuable aid in unraveling the intricate publications of the State surveys, and in determining the changes which have taken place in the re-organization of these government bodies.

The compiler, G. P. Merrill, head curator of geology of the National Museum, does not bring the history down to a date later than 1885, but suggests that supplementary information is to be found in *Bulletin* 465 of the U. S. Geological Survey which C. W. Hays compiled in 1911 under the title "The State Geological Surveys of the United States."

MARGARET MANN,  
*Cataloger.*

*Engineering Societies Library,  
New York City.*





PILGRIM TERCENTENARY EXHIBIT AT THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

## Effective Exhibit Making

**E**XHIBITS at the Los Angeles Public Library are planned as carefully and systematically as is book ordering.

A large bulletin board ten and a half by three and a half is placed above display tables at the most passed point in the Library. Every three months a schedule is made by a "neutral" assigning equal time to each department for exhibits and the principals decide upon the subject they wish to put forward in gala attire.

The Library employs a poster artist twenty-one hours every week, who is given a copy of the schedule. The artist plans the color schemes and designs and letters the posters.

The background of the bulletin board is covered for each exhibit with crêpe paper in a harmonizing tone, and most picturesque effects have been obtained. For the Pilgrim Tercentenary Exhibit a sea-blue background was used. The posters were corn color and contained a copy of the Mayflower contract in finished lettering. A silhouette of the Mayflower cut out of the corn colored paper stood out cameo like in the middle of the display.

During Children's Book Week a glass case was filled with "Children's Favorites Fifty Years Ago." Old treasures dug out of trunks were brought to the library and made a curious contrast for the adjoining table with its "Children's Favorites of To-day." Besides old books such as "The Mother's Nursery Songs," pub-

lished in 1835; Kate Greenaway's Almanack for 1894 and a Treasury of Knowledge brought to this country many years ago by a little English girl; there were samplers and valentines and tiny work boxes. Many white heads bent over the exhibit and lingered.

The Foreign Extension Department uses the display space for the most elaborate exhibits of the arts and crafts of different nations and Los Angeles people belonging to the country chosen become actively interested in the exhibit. The foreign papers print notices and the ministers call the attention of their flocks to it. During a Scandinavian display about twenty-five laboring men who were unable to come to the library during the week, came to the Reference Room on Sunday and asked that they be permitted to go into the closed part of the library to see the Norse art and craft exhibited.

These exhibits are taken over by the Inter-Library Loan Division, are briefly cataloged and filed in folders, given book checks and pockets and charged to branches in just the same manner as a book. A branch librarian who would like to see, for example, her California collection more active, simply requests a California exhibit from the Central Library. In this way time is saved and the Public Library is spared the dubious artistic efforts of the well meaning amateur.

MONICA SHANNON.



## County Book Wagon Expenses

THE following statement of expenses incidental to the purchase and adaptation of an automobile truck for county book wagon purposes in Hamilton County, Indiana, presents figures submitted by Lulu M. Miesse, librarian of the Public Library of Noblesville, Indiana. Noblesville, which is the county seat, serves the eastern portion of Hamilton County, while the western townships have their own libraries in the smaller township centers.

Dodge truck, five passenger size . . . . .	\$1260.00
Doors . . . . .	8.00
Painting and lettering . . . . .	20.00
Building the cases . . . . .	120.00
Four locks, one key . . . . .	10.00
Tire holder, inside truck . . . . .	3.25
33-x 4 R. C. T. casing . . . . .	41.70
33 x 4 tube . . . . .	6.90
Bumper . . . . .	14.00

Total cost of book wagon . . . . . \$1483.85

License 5 months . . . . . \$ 3.00

Average cost thru three months of service, 3 cents per mile.

Insurance . . . . . \$125.50

"This insurance covers our car against damage from other car, injury if we run into a fence, telephone pole or any other injury; and insures us against injury to any person or persons up to \$5,000 on one person or \$10,000 on two persons. It insures the other person's automobile, horse and buggy, fence, or any property injured by us. The Library Board thinks it best to keep the car fully insured, as it is county property, and some unprincipled person might take advantage of this fact to bring suit against the county, and thus bring criticism upon the library for carelessness.

"The compensation insurance carried by the library board on the library staff and janitor also covers the driver of the car. We wrote to the company and they told us that this insurance covered us wherever our library duties might call us."

Miss Miesse writes further, "The Logansport-Cass County car is called Socrates, or Soc. for short, but ours is named Parnassus. We always call it by name and it is difficult to write and think of it as just a plain automobile. It is just as much a part of the library staff as we are and we think it has a real personality."

"The truck which we purchased is a Dodge the size of a five passenger touring car. It promises better wear than the lighter Ford in use elsewhere in Indiana. We used the steel top of the truck just as it was delivered. Between the top and the eighteen inch steel sides was a heavy iron wire screening. This was removed and the iron gate taken from the rear. The sides were then bent over, their supporting posts being cut to make a shelf of about six inches on either side. Inside the sides the frames for the book cases were constructed with the doors opening above the shelves made from the bent sides.

"There are two sections of shelving on each side, each section contains three shelves slightly tilted, eight inches deep by thirty-three inches long. Altogether the shelves hold about 300 books. The doors are glassed and measure twenty-eight by thirty-one inches. They have both bolts and locks (one key fitting all locks) but while on the road only the bolts are used. The doors for winter use are made of leather with mica windows. These are attached to the regular doors by removable iron rods and open like the ordinary doors. In summer we take these off and use rain curtains as we need them.

"At the rear of the car is a charging tray twenty-four by twenty by five and one-half inches. This is set in underneath a floor built in the car even with the bottom shelf of the book cases. The rear door is thirty-two by twenty-four inches and is glassed. The car is open from front to back with no partition behind the seats, thus the driver can see behind. The outside of the case is made of oak, the inside of poplar. Narrow wood flooring is used for the backs of book cases and the floor of the car. This flooring makes an excellent shelf back of the seats. Here we carry the extra tire attached to the rear of a book case and resting on the floor, and we have the rest of the space inside for storing extra books.

"Parnassus recently took part in an industrial parade given in connection with the annual county horse show which is a great event in Noblesville. We filled him up with red and yellow books (the horse show colors) and decorated his wheels with bunting. He was seen by throngs of folks from all over the county and much admired."

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.



## A Radical's Library in 1820

Graham Wallas in his "Life of Francis Place" (third edition, Knopf, 1919) gives an interesting chapter on the library of that Charing Cross tailor and coach to early nineteenth century parliamentary reformers.

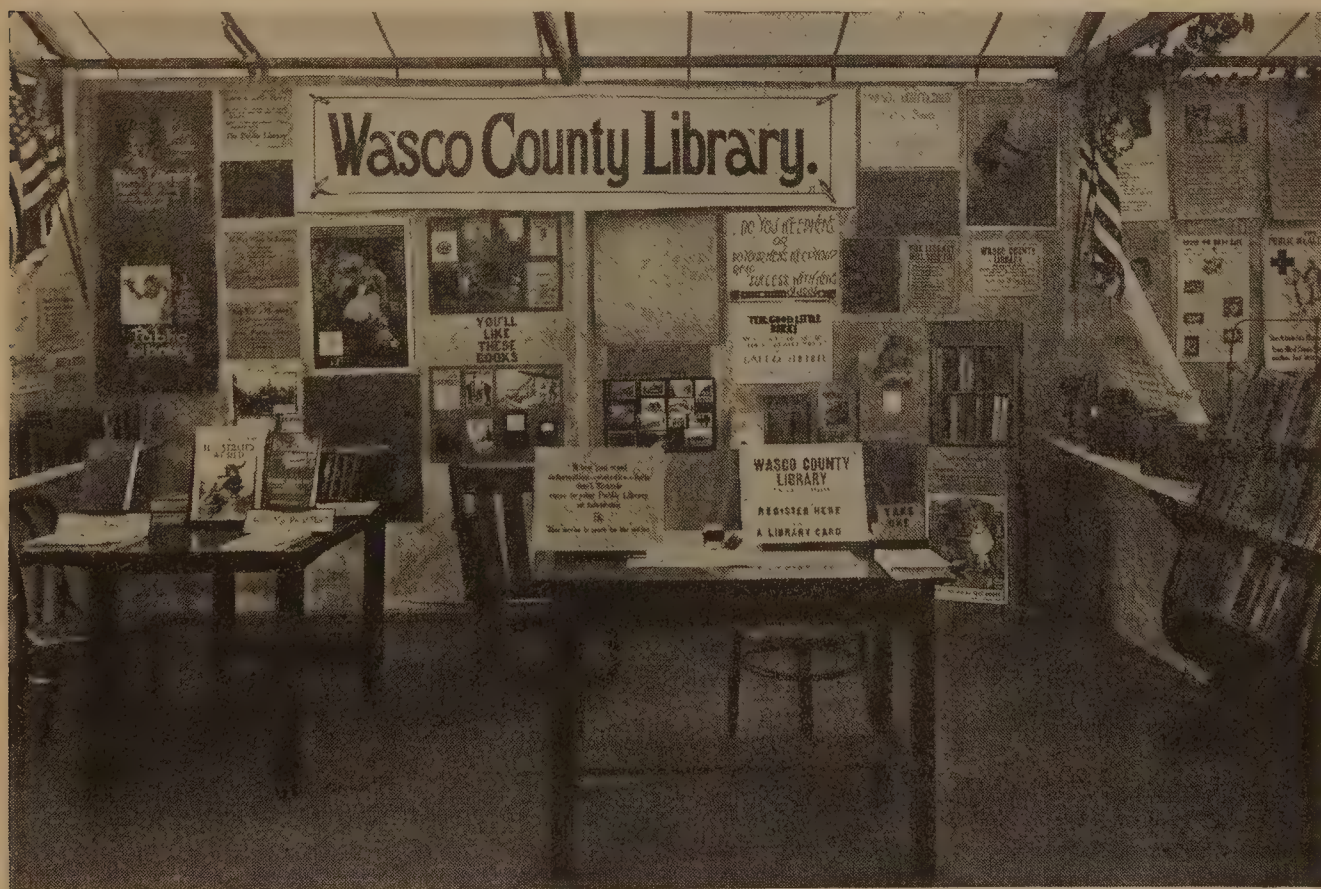
He tells of "an old gentleman who was taken as a boy, about the year 1820, up into a big room lined with books at the back of Place's shop, and being told in a reverential voice that this was the headquarters of English Radicalism. Place had been a collector of books ever since his school-days and continued to collect nearly to the end of his life. From the first the library was especially rich in Parliamentary papers, catalogued by subjects, and in pamphlets and newspaper cuttings, bound and lettered with his own hand. Everything was arranged with that scrupulous 'method and tidiness and comfort,' to which Place's correspondents often refer.

"This was the 'Civic Palace, Charing Cross,' where the 'Arch Radical' sat all day long on a high stool at his desk, as before his retirement from business he had sat all day long in the adjoining shop. Every member of Parliament who lived, as most members then did, in Blooms-

bury or the City, would pass Charing Cross twice a day. In any case, the House of Commons and Downing Street were both within a few minutes' walk.

"'My library,' says Place, 'was a sort of gossiping shop for such persons as were in any way engaged in public matters having the benefit of the people for their object. . . . No one who knew me would hesitate to consult with me on any subject on which I could give or procure information.' And again, 'When I lived at Charing Cross my library was frequented very much in the manner of a common coffee-house room. It was open to a considerable number of persons, many of them members of Parliament.' In times of excitement the room became crowded." . . .

"The library at Charing Cross, besides its use as a political workshop, was also the centre of a very practical system of publication. 'When it was thought advisable to print a tract for distribution on any subject a notice was put up over the fireplace, e.g. "It is proposed to print for distribution an extract from the report of the Select Committee on Metropolis Police Offices."



THE WASCO COUNTY LIBRARY'S SUCCESSFUL EXHIBIT AT THE COUNTY FAIR



This was read by those who came in, and they who approved of it put down a sovereign. Some hundreds of pounds were collected in this way, and many tracts were carefully and usefully distributed.' The most important of the reprints were Mill's articles from the 'Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica' (1820-23), including the famous essay on 'Government.' Among the others, one traces Mill's article on the 'Ballot' from the *Westminster Review* of July, 1830, a tract by Place himself on the 'Law of Libel' (1823), and J. R. M'Culloch's 'Essay on Wages' (1826)."

By 1826 the proceedings at the Charing Cross library had evidently begun to attract a certain amount of public attention. In that year a writer in the *European Magazine* took "Francis Place of Westminster, Esq." as the fourth of a series of "Characters for Charity's Sake," good-humouredly chaffing "this most indefatigable and efficient individual," and the whole company of Benthamite Radicals.

#### THE HOME READING BOX MOVEMENT

The Home Reading Box Movement as suggested by Frank B. Gilbreth in his book on "Fatigue Study" (Macmillan 1919) is a good method of putting reading material at the disposal of the worker in the industrial plant. It collects this reading matter from the homes of those interested and from the desks of members

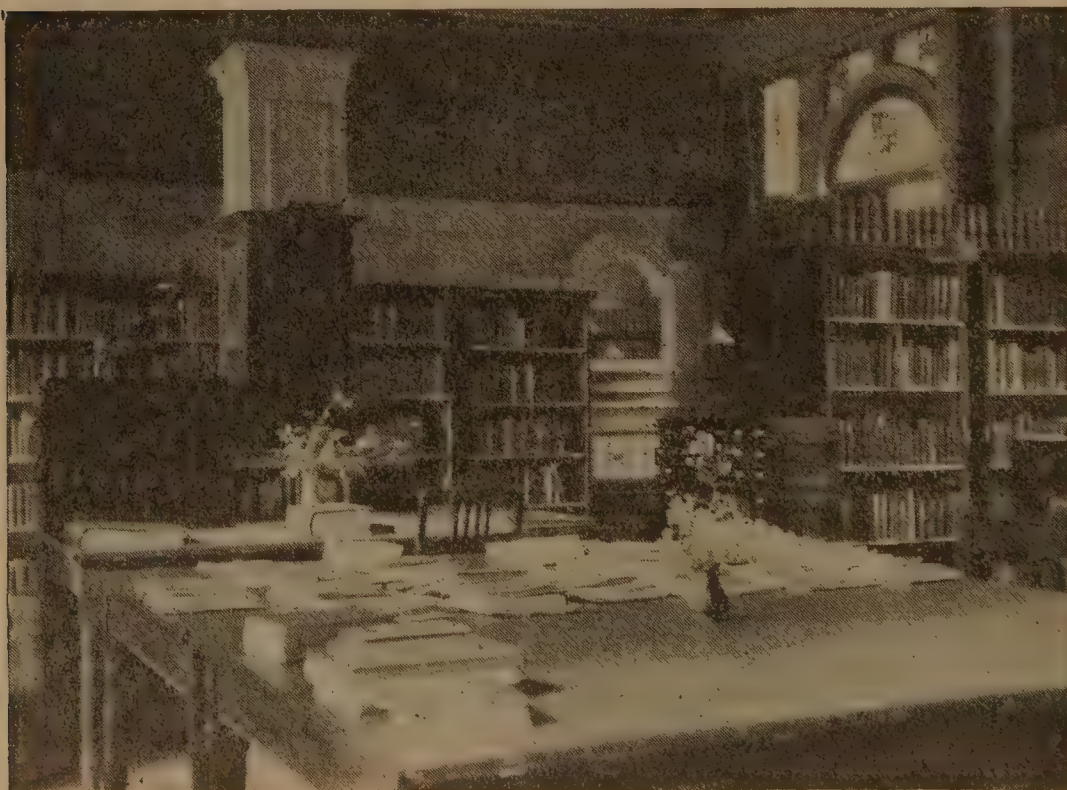
of the organization who have finished with it, and places it in a box convenient to the workers during noon rest periods or where they may borrow it for home use. It thus serves somewhat as a simplified circulating library, supplying newspapers, magazines, trade papers and books to busy employees.

The Kiwanis Club of Dublin Ga., recently conducted a contest for suggestions of things which would be of the greatest help to Dublin, and the suggestion which won the prize was for longer library hours.

#### BALLARD SCHOOL LIBRARY PRACTICE CLASS

A short course for secretaries and other business women who handle small libraries in connection with their office work is conducted at the Ballard School (Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue) by Katherine M. Christopher, N. Y. P. L. 1912-'14. The course consists of 20 lessons on classification, cataloging, clipping and pamphlets. If applications warrant it, the course will be repeated after January 27th, when the first course ends.

The Table of Contents and Index to this volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be mailed with the number for January 15, 1921.



THE  
FIRST  
LIBRARY  
OF THE  
LEAGUE  
OF  
NATIONS  
AT  
117 PICCADILLY  
LONDON  
  
*Florence  
Wilson,  
Librarian*





THE PALAIS MONDIAL AT BRUSSELS, THE NEW HOME OF THE I. I. B.

## The Fifth International Conference on Bibliography

BY invitation of the International Institute of Bibliography the fifth International Conference of Bibliography and Documentation was held at Brussels from the 7th to the 20th of September. Previous conferences had taken place in 1895, 1897, 1900 and 1910. The meeting was held during the "International Fortnight" at which various other associations met.

The object of the conference was to study the various measures to be taken in the domain of documentation on account of the events of the war. The meeting took place on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Institute of Bibliography and at the time of opening the organization's new premises.

Delegates were present from France, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Poland, Spain, Luxembourg, Tchéco-Slovakia and Belgium. Unfortunately English and American bibliographers were not present; the former because the British Library Association was holding its meetings at the same time at Norwich, and the latter because of the difficulties in the way of travel. The secretariat of the League of Nations was represented by Miss Wilson and the associate secretary of the League, Dr. Nitobé, who was present at several sessions of the conference.

The well attended sessions were devoted to the study of the work already accomplished by the International Institute of Bibliography; further organization for documentation; and the development of plans concerning various questions of lesser importance but which have a close relation with the foregoing.

At the first session was filed the twelve millionth card in the catalog of the Répertoire of Universal Bibliography. Friends of the Institute expressed their satisfaction at seeing the valuable collections safe from the dangers of the war; and congratulated the founders of the Institute, and its collaborators, especially M. Masure, for twenty-one years secretary of the Institute, Mr. Melvil Dewey, General Sebert (France), and Dr. Field (Switzerland). All the departments of the Institute are now installed in the Palais Mondial, a building erected in the Parc du Cinquantenaire and placed at the disposal, by the Belgian Government, of the International Associations. This building also contains the collective international library, consisting of sixty-seven collections belonging to various associ-

ations: the International Museum; the archives and the offices of the International University and the offices of the various international associations and of their Union.

The first part of the deliberations dealt with the means of carrying on and developing the work of international and universal organization of documentation, keeping step with the present demands and enlarging the sphere of co-operation. The discussions on the subject of organization were prepared for by two varieties of Communications, one of which relating to the documentary work accomplished by several large international associations—the International Institute of Agriculture, by its vice-president, Mr. Dop; the International Federation of Chemistry, by its general-secretary, Mr. J. Gerard; the International Union of Cities by its director, Mr. Vinek. Other communications showed the progress of various national committees, among them those in France, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. The following measures were approved:

General plan: The conference adopted the fundamental principles of the plan proposed by the International Institute of Bibliography for the general international organization of Documentation as explained in paragraphs 1 to 9 of the preprinted proposal of the Institute.

*I. Collections, Libraries.* (a) That in each nation belonging to the organization the sum total of national intellectual production should be collected in a national depository (a unified central library or several libraries considered as parts of a system); (b) That for each branch or group of sciences an international depository should be established.

*II. Catalogs.* (a) That in each country with the aid of national depositories the production of works (books and pamphlets) should be cataloged by author and subject; (b) A collective catalog should be made according to the authors whose works are to be found in the principal libraries of the country.

*III. Bibliography.* (a) That thru an international organization (single bureau or several bureaus recognized as a system for this purpose) a bibliography be established for each branch of learning, which should be universal, international, and comprehensive, (with entries by authors and subject), and periodical articles published from time to time in all countries.



(b) That measures be taken to utilize existing bibliographies and catalogs by connecting them into one unit, by means of additions, reprinting and indexes.

*IV. Summaries.* That there should be established a general collection of résumés giving objectively an analysis of publications which are original contributions to learning. In order to facilitate this work, authors themselves might be requested to add résumés of their publications.

*V. Exchanges.* (a) That in each country belonging to the organization a bureau of service should be established, from which nationally or internationally publications of no commercial value (books, extracts, periodicals, reports, laws, official documents, etc.) could be exchanged promptly and without expense between authors, societies, universities, museums, libraries, parliaments, public administrations, etc. (b) That an international service should be established to facilitate the work of the national bureaus in controlling international service and in centralizing a complete collection of all publications exchanged.

*VI. Loans.* That the scientific societies of every country belonging to the organization should upon their own responsibility and by paying postage, be able to borrow directly from all public libraries works needed.

*VII. Publications.* That for each branch of learning there should be established a complete system on national and international bases, utilizing those works which already exist and supplementing and co-ordinating them. This system should extend to all the needs of recording knowledge and information (periodical reports, treatises, alphabetical encyclopedias, scientific catalogs, annuals, histories, etc.).

*VIII. Unification of Codes.* That for the establishment of collections, catalogs, bibliographies, résumés and publications, an international code of rules should be adopted, dealing with points necessary for co-operation and time-saving in the work; that rules should also be applied to the classification of authors and, as far as possible, to the standardization of sizes; that they should work towards the use of the card system, uniform classification and notation.

*IX. Organization and Co-operation.* That to realize such a plan an appeal should be made for co-operation between existing organizations, official and public, and if these are not sufficient, new organizations should be established.

The plan has for its object the formation and the cataloging of national and international libraries, the combining of national and private libraries with the "Universal Library," the recording of the work, the exchanging and loaning of documents and the co-ordination which should exist between scientific publications themselves.

The meeting received the hearty greeting addressed to the I. I. B. by the American Library Association during the war, and extended its good wishes to that Association and expressed the hope of seeing a continued collaboration in bibliography between America and Europe.

Regarding organization for this work: The conference expressed the desirability of the creation of an international union or federation for Bibliography and Documentation. It took as the starting point the project which had been submitted to it by the International Institute of Bibliography, a project which had already been presented in 1919 to the International Council of Research and whose principles had been approved by it. The conference proposed various amendments, which were approved, among them being the putting on an equal footing all the countries belonging to the League of Nations; and the making of the International Institute of Bibliography the scientific

organ and the executive agent of the Federation. In order to establish this Federation, the representatives of all the nations taking part in the conference were asked to work actively in the formation of councils and committees towards this end.

This federation should have for its object the realization of the proposed plan for the organization of documentation and should decide upon courses of action according to circumstances. It should also co-operate in the development of methods, and especially in the extension of the decimal classification tables. It should promote meetings between co-operating organizations and publish from time to time reports of their combined activities.

As regards "methods," the conference approved the resolutions of previous conferences which advocated the necessity of the unification of methods in order to make co-operation possible. It considered it necessary to proceed as quickly as possible in the reprinting of the Decimal Classification Tables now partly out of print and in adding to them any new developments. A considerable amount of material has been collected by the Institute for the development and translation of the tables. Several of these developments have been published (Aviation, Odontology) and some work has been done on the other classes (Administration, Telegraphy, Astronomy, etc.).

The proposal to publish the classification tables on charts always kept up to date is being considered, and national committees will make plans to assure the necessary funds, and to divide among co-operators both expenses and profits of an up to date edition (25th anniversary edition of the International Institute of Bibliography).

The work of the I. I. B. was the base of meeting's discussions. The principal work is the Universal Bibliographical Catalog, an enormous collection of material gathered by individuals and groups in every country, and entered on cards classified by authors and subject (decimal classification). This catalog is complemented by a catalog giving information regarding libraries containing the various publications, and including a union catalog of the Belgian libraries and a copy of the card catalog of the Library of Congress.

The conference expressed its pleasure and confidence in the work of the International Institute of Bibliography and heartily endorsed this proposal, presented by the Director of the Institute: "In view of the importance which documentation has acquired, especially during the war, in scientific and practical affairs; and in view of the great work accomplished under the direction of the International Institute of Bibliography thru purely voluntary co-operation, it is desirable that the Universal Catalogue of Bibliography become a public international service. It belongs to the League of Nations to undertake the initiative of such a service and to arrive at a statistical statement of intellectual production (Universal Bibliography), such as it has just so successfully achieved in regard to demography and economics.

The second part of the work of the conference was devoted to the study of special questions which will help the work of bibliography and documentation, among them: the extension of international exchanges; the development of local and special bureaus of documentation; the co-ordination of local libraries; the collection of archives; the development of psychological bibliography (dealing with the study of the mutual relations between the author, the book and the reader); the form of reviews and résumés; the use of photography, especially in the documentation of natural science; and the systematic treatment of the literature of patents.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1920



THE mid-winter meeting at Chicago will not again include a special meeting of the A. L. A. and the final vote on the revised constitution will be had at the next annual conference, for which invitations have been received from Boston and Richmond. In accord with the movement initiated by Mr. Dana, the Committee on Revision proposed that "The administration of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Executive Board," which should take over the work of the Publishing Board, specifically prepare the budget, and, inferentially, cover certain powers previously vested in the Council with respect to affiliation with the A. L. A. and honorary membership. The Council was still to consider and report upon "library questions of professional and public interest," and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on "these or any other matters of library policy or practice." At the Colorado Springs Conference, on motion of Mr. Andrews, tho the Publishing Board was abolished, the preparation of the budget was placed in the hands of the Finance Committee, as under the existing constitution. The revised constitution, contrary to the recommendation of the Revision Committee, provides that "no question involving the policy of the Association, as such, shall be voted upon by the Association" until after reference to and report from the Council which must make an immediate report to the ensuing session, which is in line with the existing constitution, tho the present provision which gives the Association power by a three-fourths vote to take direct action is eliminated. These are practically the essential changes in the new form of constitution, which varies less than had been proposed from the existing document.

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THE Committee on Library Service, of which Mr. Bostwick is chairman, plans to proceed with its library survey, despite the fact that the Enlarged Program fund will not permit the use of paid field agents and experts to obtain and prepare the initial data for the Committee's consideration. No schedule or questionnaire has yet been adopted, but it is proposed to separate the work topically, and not geographically, under charge of the several members of the Committee, and to ask for voluntary reports on the several subjects. The Ohio report of Mr. Wheeler, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of

November 1, is a partial example of what the A. L. A. Committee has in plan. The Ohio report is of course imperfect because librarians are quite as slow as other people to answer queries and for this reason the survey questionnaire should be as simple as possible. Librarians should really be foremost in replying to such inquiries, for it is their business in general to answer questions and they ought not only to be well schooled but to set a good example in this respect. One reason for the delay in publication of the American Library Annual has been the difficulty of getting prompt and adequate response from librarians themselves to the few questions asked in connection with the entries therein. The A. L. A. has been no more fortunate in its official inquiries and the schedule published by the national Bureau of Education is a year or two behind-hand and confessedly incomplete for the like reason. The importance of full information to the profession and for the advancement of the library cause should work a reform in this respect among the profession, for it is not only the "small librarians" but some pretty big ones who are prone to make answer at the "convenient season" which never comes.

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THE ceremony of placing the twelve millionth card in the great Répertoire of the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels made a fitting opening for the international congress, September 7-20, and gave evidence that the wanton destruction by German invaders had stopped short of the destruction of this world treasure, the greatest collection of library cards in the world, arranged on the world system of the decimal classification. The congress, devoted largely to documentation, brought together representatives from nine nations, including Czecho-Slovakia, but unfortunately delegations from America and England were lacking, the latter because the annual English conference of librarians was held at the same time. The congress had before it an elaborate plan emphasizing the nine points of world co-operation in bibliography, arranged on the double scheme of international and national divisions and of groups of knowledge. This plan proposed to systematize (1) collections of material, (2) cataloging, (3) bibliographies by subjects and by author and title, (4) résumés of



books or articles in periodicals, (5) exchanges between countries, (6) international loans by parcel post, (7) publications complementing existing series, (8) an international code for systematization, (9) co-ordination and co-operation between existing agencies, as well as the development of other agencies needed to fulfill the plan. Such world organization is a fine piece of creative imagination, and under the inspiration and devotion of M. Otlet and his colleagues, progress may be expected in several of the directions indicated, tho the undertaking is colossal beyond present realization. Incidentally, announcement was made of plans for printing a new edition of the decimal classification as developed by the Institut on the basis of the original Dewey plan, which has nowhere been worked out in such detail as at Brussels.

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A FRIENDLY personal letter to the editor of *Public Libraries* elicits the explanation, in reference to the alleged subsidy of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in past years that "the business use of the term 'subsidy' is the one referring to an excess payment of an amount in excess of the usual charges for any service. In the days when the LIBRARY JOURNAL had the field to itself and

there was no other printed source of information as to what was going on in the library field, the American Library Association paid an excessive charge to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the printing of its *Proceedings*, in view of the manner in which they were prepared and printed. In those same days the individual members of the American Library Association paid an excessive charge in subscription for the LIBRARY JOURNAL." The facts are that the *Proceedings*, as printed separately for the Association, were billed at the printer's actual charges, which in those days were moderate, that Miss Helen E. Haines, who acted as Recorder of the A. L. A., did the editorial work without salary, beyond that paid to her as managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the *Proceedings* included with the LIBRARY JOURNAL as one of its regular numbers at its own cost, except for composition, were supplied at the subscription price of \$5 per year—the present subscription price, despite the extension of the scope of the periodical and the doubled cost of printing, which initial price resulted in the loss of several thousand dollars during the first four years. Under these circumstances, the term "subsidy" can scarcely be alleged in the relations between the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the A. L. A.

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## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

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### PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eleventh annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held in Portland, Oregon, September second to fourth. The keynote of the meeting was the socialization of library work; emphasis was laid on community study and the relation of the book to human needs even before the library constituents can formulate their requirements and localize their attainment in the public library. The meetings were also unique in that they began promptly, were conducted with dispatch, and ended on time.

After the formal opening of the conference by the President, Jonah B. Wise, trustee of the Library Association of Portland, welcomed the librarians to the city and to the Library which was the headquarters for the conference, and expressed with fine feeling the sense of loss felt by the entire association in the absence of Miss Isom from this, the first conference since her death. He then spoke of the public library as coming into its own in the field of public appreciation, if not as yet expressed adequately

in financial terms yet strongly entrenched in the community's sympathy. The library is a public utility to which the public is looking for results and about whose problems of administration and detail routine they neither know nor care to know very much. To achieve results which the community can feel the librarian must increasingly ally herself with community problems, understand public questions. In his response for the Association, John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, paid a tribute to the Board of the Portland Library Association as a group of fellow workers with librarians, actively interested in librarianship, and altho "that hateful thing a close corporation, a self-perpetuating body . . . confessedly an aristocracy, it is an aristocracy of sympathetic intelligence . . . triumphantly justified on every count, issue and standard, that the most radical democracy could assert or desire."

Charles Wesley Smith, associate librarian of the University of Washington, gave the president's address, "The Library as a Teaching Institution." He spoke of the necessity, since the upheaval of the war, for re-evaluating our library



ideals, for seeking out our own peculiar niche among the world's serviceable institutions and for unifying our efforts for results. He urged upon our attention the fact that the library is really an educational institution in its own right and not merely an adjunct to the schools as would seem to be indicated by the respective per capita support annually given schools and libraries—\$10 and \$.16. The library educates by supplying information, stimulating thinking (as contrasted with propaganda) and furnishing motives.

Herbert Killam, chairman of the Committee on Libraries in Alaska and the Yukon reported that Dawson, the capital of Yukon, has a Carnegie building with a library supported by the Territorial Council which also gives annual grants to a number of reading rooms in the territory. The School Ordinance states that school trustees are "to provide a suitable library for the school and to make regulations for its management" and "to select and provide from the list authorized by the Commission all such reference books for the use of pupils and teachers as are required for the proper instruction of the pupils."

Kate M. Firmin, chairman of the Membership Extension committee, reported 103 new memberships for the year. Every librarian in the six states and provinces had been invited to join the P. N. L. A. either by letter or in a personal interview, resulting in a total membership of 280 out of a roughly estimated possible 475. E. Ruth Rockwood reported for the Pacific Northwest Bibliography Committee the preparation of the new edition of the check list in which 15 libraries in the Northwest are assisting. The work is to be published by the H. W. Wilson Company and copy was expected to be ready by October 1. "It has seemed best to include some of the U. S. documents which have great historical interest and cannot easily be found except in Poore or in Miss Judson's index. Fewer analyses of long sets will be made, . . . long sets of directories, serials, etc. are to be treated as series."

Mr. Ridington in reporting for the Publicity Committee called attention to the pioneer work done in this line by the P. N. L. A. under Charles Compton's initiative. Since the A. L. A. has now taken up the matter of general library publicity the committee felt that their work should be limited to immediate advertisement of conference activities. An album of clippings of the complete newspaper record of the last conference was prepared and sent on tour thruout the membership of the Association, and a similar album is in preparation for this conference. Judson T. Jennings offered the printed report of the Spe-

cial Committee on Salaries, March 1920, as the work of his committee. He felt that specific recommendations were of little value as the problem is partly an individual community one, but he advocated a wide and intelligent distribution of the facts of the salary situation. The Committee on School Libraries, Mildred Pope, chairman, reported the preparation of a digest from the N. E. A. Report on "Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools." This report was adopted last year by the P. N. L. A. but the committee felt that the long report was in danger of being overlooked by the smaller schools numbering some 250 with an enrollment of between 75 and 500 students. Miss Rockwood read the report of the Subscription Book Committee, Mrs. Gertrude Hess, chairman. The cumulated *Bulletin*, 1917-1920 has been prepared and sent to members of the Association. This *Bulletin* contains information concerning subscription books inspected by the committee with the view of protecting small communities against the book agent with mediocre work.

A feature of the conference was the meeting for Trustees which T. C. Elliott, chairman, called upon all members of library boards to attend on Friday evening.

Cornelia Marvin, chairman of the War Records Committee, stated that the work had so far been that of gathering information. The records to be collected fall into three groups: individual, activity, and community records. The Historical Societies and the Red Cross are doing more with the individual records than libraries are. The State Historian of the American Legion in Oregon is considering taking over this work of the State Historian, and preparing card indexes of all men at the front. British Columbia has taken the matter up as a Federal activity and the Archivist is devoting all his time to it. Oregon is using the schools as a means of collecting its records. The law providing for the official filing of discharge papers by soldiers offers a means of tracing some ex-service men, but there is great difficulty in making complete records owing to the drifters. A uniform blank has been prepared by the State Historian which can be checked for the different subject headings under which information about any individual may be of interest and these various card records can then be made by clerical workers. Diaries are among the most valuable records obtainable. Miss Marvin recommended that all local and county records be kept at the several libraries; these records to provide material for non-commercial state and county war histories; that libraries collect especially unit histories and diaries and that they help with plans for war



memorials so that money may not be wasted nor good taste outraged.

A series of three minute reports on library progress in the Northwest was opened by Helen G. Stewart, librarian of Victoria, B. C. Public Library, who spoke of the situation in British Columbia as largely a problem of organization. The new Library Act was passed in 1918-19, a Library Commission appointed in August 1919, and an organizer in 1920. British Columbia has no counties, and no single taxing unit except the province other than local units. Hence they have established a library system in the provinces based on the county library plan. The libraries are working out a joint stock corporation plan, a sort of co-operative library society with service radiating from the library center to the surrounding districts. The difficulty of distribution of service to branches hinges on the question whether the small branch shall pay only for service received or shall take out shares. Some idea of the gigantic task before the British Columbia libraries may be gained from the statement that this huge province has only four libraries to minister to a population so sparsely distributed that the average is one person to a square mile. The problem of working with districts in which there is yet no established library is solved by the amended Legislative Library Act enabling the State Library to lend to beginning libraries small collections of books which are changed occasionally. Mr. Killam who is organizing thruout the country has more requests than he can handle.

Belle Sweet, librarian of University of Idaho, spoke of "The Outlook in Idaho" as good. Salaries have been raised and a library association formed five years ago, has been working for a county library law which they hope to see passed in January. The libraries are few, small and scattered. Lucia Haley of the University of Montana library reported on "What's Doing in Montana." Good crops after a three years' drought brought hopes of support of bond and tax measures, in the November elections, which would provide for much-needed expansion of library service and building programs. The library training course in the State University also hinged on the elections. There is no library commission in the state. Such work as has been done is largely due to the personal efforts of the librarian of the State University with help from the state and county school superintendents. There is a county library law, under which six libraries have been established since 1915, four of them in permanent buildings. Miss Haley spoke of the need for a standard new type of library building suited to county library work in a thinly settled country, as the Carnegie

Corporation does not look with favor on plans calling for large packing and distributing space, rest rooms for women, and children's rooms, to accommodate the farm folk who come in on Saturdays.

"Experiences with a Book Wagon" were given by Anne M. Mulheron, school librarian of the Portland library, at the second session. This "Parnassus" venture started from the idea of taking books to the children in the country whose book supply was cut off during vacation time. Parnassus began with the more thickly populated sections, and carried a few books for the fathers and mothers. "The Libraries and Movies," by Nellie M. Fisher of Portland, called attention to a possible further extension of library service in establishing film libraries for circulation to clubs, schools, churches, and even to motion picture theatres that would demand the better type of films. These libraries by insuring the life of good films would attract capital to their production instead of largely to the sensational and spectacular dramas. Viola Price Franklin, Librarian of Albany (Ore.) Public Library read a paper on "Making the Public Know the Library." A paper on "Music and the Library," read by Eva Blood of the Portland staff gave an account of the organization of Portland's music department with its some 3,000 volumes, musical scores for eighteen different instruments, librettos, magazines, and musical literature and biography, selected with the assistance of a special music committee made up of local musicians and educators; and its hope of sound proof rooms for recitals and lectures. Ethel R. Sawyer, director of Training Class of the Portland Library, told of a delightful six months' experience in extending library book service by means of classes for the discussion of drama and fiction, and talks on various groups of books. She pointed out the librarian's chance to reach numbers of people at once and to rouse in them an initial interest in certain good books, and to introduce busy people to a few good things out of the appalling mass of books printed. Mrs. Alice W. Jones, president of the Portland Library Guild, described the organization of this new venture in library democracy. It is an effort to secure the benefits of union, without the evils of unionization, and to preserve the professional and craft ideals of the guild idea. She spoke of the sixty members with an average of five years of library experience apiece bringing the total library experience of 300 years to bear on any problem.

A discussion of school library problems was opened by Nell A. Unger, Librarian Lincoln High School, Seattle, Washington, who read a paper on "The High School



Library From a Public Librarian's Point of View." She spoke of the disappointment often felt in transferring from public library service to the atmosphere of the school-room, with its too frequent attention to minute detail and repetition rather than to big ideas and world outlooks, the almost exclusive occupation with immature minds which must be all too often compelled to come in and seek wisdom and which seize on the least excuse to evade knowledge. The compensations, however, loom large to the lover of that queer, awkward, violent, delightful age "the teens," when she grasps her possibilities for personal service. Mr. Henry emphatically favored discouraging the disintegration of college and university libraries into numerous small collections of departmental libraries. Teachers so often do not know how to use the books when they get them, and their hobby of library disintegration usually accomplishes little but the disintegration of the librarian. "The School Library as a Part of the County System" was presented by Constance Ewing, assistant school librarian, Library Association of Portland. She gave a summary of the Oregon state school law, and emphasized the need for librarians to guide and instruct teachers in the choice and use of books. The system worked out by the Portland library includes semi-annual visits to schools, exhibits, issuing of reading certificates to pupils for outside reading, normal classes in children's literature, and co-operation with work of the county school superintendent.

The first part of the third session was a book review symposium led by Zulema Kostomlatsky, acting librarian, Library Association of Portland. She spoke of "the young invaders" Daisy Ashford, Opal Whiteley, Horace Wade and Hilda Conkling, with a reminiscent glance at "the immortal child" Marjorie Fleming; and touched on their value as revelations of the psychology of infancy and childhood. If such talents could be developed when fed on the restricted and diluted reading of modern children what might we not expect from a greater breadth in children's reading? The average children's reading is for only average intelligence. She surmised that the rut into which children's librarians so often find themselves sinking professionally and mentally may be due partly to a surfeit of this artificially diluted children's literature and may furnish one reason for the present deficit in the supply of children's librarians.

The address of the evening was given by Dr. Richard F. Scholz, professor of history, University of Washington, on "The forming of public opinion." He gave us our place among the three

chief agencies in the forming of modern public opinion along with the press and the moving pictures. He pointed out the almost absolute power of public opinion in determining public action and public judgment and emphasized the great peril which lies in the purely commercial basis underlying the policy of the press and the moving pictures. Partisan propaganda, half-truths, unreliable authorities and appeals to sensationalism or passions keep the public mind in such a state of muddlement that public opinion stands in danger of being ignorant, prejudiced, and emotionally violent. It is the great work of the public library to help the community to all the facts without fear or favor so that an enlightened, public opinion may emerge.

The fourth session opened with a paper by Milton J. Ferguson, librarian of the California State Library, on "The Trend toward County Libraries." He deplored librarians' ancestor-worship of old precedents and their obtuseness to new ideas, especially the idea of consolidation as a solvent for the problems of the small library, and for the extension of library service generally. In California forty-two county libraries are now operating a series of about 3300 branches. That the trend of library organization is toward the county library idea is evidenced by the fact that twenty-two states have already adopted some form of county service, and that even England in 1919 by act of Parliament laid the foundation for county library service. . . . He warned against putting thru legislative acts which would automatically establish libraries in every county, insisting that the library must come only at the desire of the residents of the county.

"Our Place in the Sun, and Other Platitudes" was delightfully set forth by Sarah V. Lewis, superintendent of circulation, Seattle Public Library. Miss Lewis called upon us to stop dealing in self-adulatory presumptions about our influence in the community and the value of our service, and face the facts of our failure to reach more than a quarter of our possible constituency and our disappointing shortcomings in getting the right book to the needy person speedily.

Gertrude Andrus, formerly Head of children's work of Seattle Public Library, now manager of the Boys and Girls' bookshop of Frederick and Nelson's department store, Seattle, correlated "Education and the Cash Register." She said that her brief experience with the cash register had educated her to a saner, less pretentious opinion of the sacerdotal offices of librarianship. Business methods, knowledge of stock, and intelligent ideals diplomatically insinuated into pure commercialism will result in a harmonious mating of education and the cash register. She



suggested two weeks' practical experience in commercial selling as a part of every library school course.

"Echoes from Colorado Springs" were brought by Cornelia Marvin, librarian, Oregon State Library. She noted the emphasis put upon studying the reactions between books and people, and the proper importance given to the small library's problems. She reported great progress in library training plans; noted Minnesota's new county unit law; praised the library assistants' program, but disagreed with the discussions of library law which disregarded the budget system and other new ideas of good government.

A report on "The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A." prepared by John B. Kaiser, regional director for the Pacific Northwest, showed the results of the financial campaigns undertaken in the several states of the Northwest, together with plans for future work.

The second evening session was devoted to the problems of county libraries. Mary A. Nichols, librarian of the public Library of La Grande, Oregon, presented a paper on "The Need for a County Library." The library's failure to win popular appreciation is due in large measure to those hundreds of libraries too small to give efficient service which are to many people the sole standard of what a library can do. Trained workers, competent book selection, service to the schools, and book wagons for isolated districts cost money and local taxing units are too small to furnish adequate amounts. Clara Van Sant, librarian, Jackson County Library, Medford, Oregon, read a practical paper on "Planning a County Library Campaign," based on actual experience. Putting thru a library campaign is like planning an advertising and selling campaign in a mercantile business. It must convince the public of the value of its service and must arouse enthusiasm to the pitch of willingness to pay for such service by increased taxes. "The County Library Situation in Washington" was presented by Ellen F. Howe, University of Washington Library, Seattle. She showed conclusively the need for a permissive county library law in Washington, which state alone in the extreme West stands against this progressive idea. Miss Marvin spoke of the Oregon library law as working satisfactorily. Only nine of the thirty-five counties have taken advantage of it, but finances do not warrant pushing the matter. In the meantime traveling libraries are useful as a makeshift. She called attention to some possible dangers in the county library plan, namely, that the county may suffer a disadvantage in comparison to the city libraries unless adequate service can be guaranteed the country people. Mr. Henry spoke of the mistaken idea that

travelling libraries can do all the work of county libraries. The great difference is that no librarian goes with the library; there is no personal service behind the books. The travelling library, while useful for some time in a state, is worthless as a solvent for the library situation. He commended Jackson County's idea of an individual campaign among tax-payers showing how little each one individually would have to pay, for otherwise each man feels he is paying the whole amount of the tax levy.

At the final session Mr. Henry brought up the problem of how to get candidates for library work and how to keep librarians after we get them. He pointed out that night work, overtime, and irregular schedules were unhealthy, discouraging and biologically wrong, and he maintained that library staffs will be limited in quality and quantity until better working and social conditions are devised. Miss Fox also cited living conditions, irregular hours and responsibility as the chief stumbling blocks in filling branch positions. These drawbacks need recognition in a better salary scale for branch workers. Evening work is a very difficult problem.

Mr. Ridington suggested that on alternate years the Pacific Northwest Library Association, the California Library Association and the Utah Library Association hold a joint conference when the A. L. A. meets in the extreme East. Such a joint meeting would promote closer relations between adjacent western associations.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Helen G. Stewart, librarian, Public Library, Victoria, B. C.; first vice-president, Ethel R. Sawyer, director of the training class of the Library Association of Portland; second vice-president, Elizabeth R. Powell, librarian of the Public Library at Missoula, Montana; secretary, Gladys Smith, assistant librarian of the Spokane Public Library, Spokane, Wash., and treasurer, Elena A. Clancey, of the Order Department of the Tacoma Public Library.

ETHEL R. SAWYER,  
*Secretary.*

#### KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held at Salina, October 25-27th. About seventy librarians and trustees enjoyed the hospitality of the Salina Public and University libraries. The two days were packed with inspiration, practical helps and fun.

Greetings and welcome were extended by Frank Hageman, president of the Salina Public Library Board, to which Julius Lucht, president of the Association responded.



Mr. Wiest, college professor, minister and library trustee, gave a delightful "book talk" on Sir Walter Scott and his contribution to literature.

Many usable ideas for library publicity, and directions from a newspaper man's point of view, for putting them into practice, were contributed by C. M. Harger, journalist and library trustee.

A short library farce, "References Required," written by May Bellville Brown, a prominent clubwoman of the state and a trustee of the Salina Public Library, was produced by the author, assisted by Delia Brown, librarian, and Mrs. Putnam. The mirth provoking remarks of two ladies desiring assistance on a club outline, altho somewhat exaggerated, were not unfamiliar to librarians.

A spirited account of the A. L. A. meeting at Colorado Springs was rendered by Katheryn McLain, librarian of the Hays Public Library, and Mrs. Huston, librarian of the Winfield Library, reported the South Central district meeting held at Wichita, in May.

A most comprehensive paper on the A. B. C. for small libraries by Sarah Houghman, library organizer, was very profitable to librarians from large as well as small libraries. The suggestion to add one day to the state meetings and conduct demonstrations of library processes was heartily received.

At the suggestion of Willis H. Kerr a committee was appointed to appraise subscription books and librarians and book committees are urged to refer to this committee before purchasing subscription books.

Much time was given to the discussion of library extension in the State, particularly by means of county libraries. A county library bill was presented to the association by a committee appointed for its preparation. Some amendments and changes were suggested and the committee instructed to co-operate with State and Traveling Libraries and the Federation of Women's Clubs to secure the adoption of the bill at the next session of the legislature.

A resolution was adopted asking for amendment of the existing library laws of the State so as to provide for a maximum tax of one mill on the dollar for cities of the second and third class and one-half mill for cities of the first class.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mary Cornelia Lee, Manhattan, president; Roberta McKowan, Herington, Secretary; Rebecca D. Kiner, Hiawatha, Treasurer.

The next meeting will be held at Hutchinson, Kansas.

IDA M. DAY, *Secretary*.

## THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club opened the 1920-21 program on October 20th with a meeting in the auditorium of the Western Society of Engineers. The interest of the meeting centered around the Book Fair being held by Marshall Field and Company at this time. E. Byrne Hackett, of the Brick Row Book Shop of New Haven, Conn., spoke in an entertaining manner of that exhibit, and urged upon the librarians a special effort to collect and preserve old literature. Another glimpse of the Book Fair was given by one who had had a hand in the plans, Mr. Sullivan of Marshall Field & Company.

Mr. Henry of the University of Chicago very enthusiastically pointed out the features of the Fair which his discerning eye had noted.

The members of the Club welcomed the opportunity of hearing Mr. Enos Mills in stories of his experience and in poems.

On November 11th the Chicago Library Club enjoyed hearing W. L. George, English novelist, in a lecture given at the City Club. With "Literary Taste and how to Acquire it" as a subject he greatly pleased his audience.

Programmes for the year have been printed and may be had from the Secretary.

VIRGINIA SAVAGE,  
*Secretary*.

## SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association, held at Huron, October 25-27, was, in point of attendance and enthusiasm, the most successful meeting in the history of the organization.

The address of welcome was given by Dr. Gage, president of Huron College, who dwelt upon the privilege and opportunity of the librarian to give to her patrons a personal introduction to the best in books. Mabel Richardson, librarian of the State University at Vermillion, who responded, ably presented the need of a larger and more general library service in the rural community.

An interesting report was given by Ada M. Pratt, chairman of a committee appointed by the president of the Association to investigate salaries and living expenses of librarians in South Dakota. Questionnaires had been sent to all libraries in the State except the very small libraries which are open but a few hours a week and which employ only part-time librarians. Many of the librarians in the smaller libraries did not reply, but the thirty-five answers returned disclosed some interesting facts: Sixty-five percent of the librarians reporting have had some library school



training. Thirty-one of the thirty-five expected to remain in their present positions for at least another year. The average salary for this year is \$1290, an increase of 27% over that of last year. This increase in salaries is quite gratifying and is better than had been expected. Some salaries proved to be too low and a resolution was included with the general resolutions passed by the Association, urging that every librarian in the state, working regular hours, receive at least a living wage. The average for living expenses was far too low, due to the fact that a large percentage of the librarians reporting live at home.

Leora J. Lewis, State Field Librarian, spoke on the library needs and library facilities of South Dakota. With the aid of a large map, a library survey of the state had been taken. This survey showed that there were fifty-one city libraries in the state, one tax supported county library in actual operation and one such library in process of establishment. One town in the state of more than 2500 people is without a library and there are three towns of more than 1500 people and ten towns of more than 1000 people without libraries. In twenty-eight counties there is not a single public library of any sort. Most of the city libraries established should be branches of county systems or should be under contract with county commissioners to furnish service to the counties in which they are located. A program for work for the coming year was suggested and adopted by the Association. It included the introduction of several amendments to the present county library law, the promotion of a general publicity campaign to bring about a greater interest in libraries and in reading in the state, and a membership drive for the S. D. L. A. Committees were appointed and definite plans made for carrying on the work undertaken.

W. J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Indiana Commission, was present during the first day of the meeting and gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "County libraries." Coming from a state in which the county library is well past the experimental stage, Mr. Hamilton was able to speak with authority on the subject and gave much practical help as well as a great deal of inspiration to the librarians of the state, most of whom are considering plans for the establishment of county libraries in their own counties.

A plan for certification was presented by Mrs. Carter, a member of the Certification Committee, and was adopted with one slight change. This plan was printed in the *South Dakota Bulletin* for September.

The last day of the session was given over to a very successful book symposium, to round

tables and election of officers. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Ada M. Pratt, Watertown; Vice-president, Mabel Rieley, Huron; Secretary-treasurer, Maud Russel Carter, Spearfish.

Among the social events of the meeting were the banquet given by the board of trustees of the Huron library, and a tea at Huron College. A feature of the evening's program which followed the banquet, was a one act morality play showing the inoculation of a staid, old fashioned custodian of books with the virtues of the modern, alert, progressive librarian. The play was written by Miss Rieley, librarian of the Huron Public Library, and was presented by the students of Huron College.

A. L. A. publications were on display during the meeting, and Mr. W. H. Powers made a strong plea for the membership in the A. L. A. of every member of the Association.

ETHEL E. ELSE.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Worcester, October 21-22. Opening the session on Thursday forenoon in the Art Room of the Worcester Public Library (John G. Moulton, presiding), Robert K. Shaw, welcomed the Club to Worcester.

Following the formal opening of the meeting Walter S. Young, assistant superintendent of schools at Worcester, spoke on "The Common Problem of School and Library." He wondered if the two cannot work out some way in which source material may be used by pupils to arrive at a knowledge of the facts and to form independent judgments on the basis of the documents in a case. Because so many have an axe to grind we are getting away from a mental independence. There is a growing impulse in education to find some solution for the problems of the individual child. We have schools for the sub-normal and immigrant child but very few for the super-developed child. This is an adjustment which the schools must make gradually. Educators are cautioned against small classes and the segregation of limited groups. The schools must, therefore, call on outside agencies in doing this work and the library is the one to which they turn most naturally to supply material for individual needs.

In the afternoon the Club was officially welcomed to the Worcester Art Museum by the Curator, Raymond I. Wyer. Dr. Wyer's remarks constituted more than a formal greeting and he outlined briefly but in an interesting way the characteristics of the two schools of thought in connection with museum work. The intellectual side of a museum's work should be com-



bined, he thought, with its aesthetic side. The library and the museum have this in common. That the function of both is to prevent excesses and to gain a correct perspective. Following, Eva March Tappan read a paper on "Building Americanism in the Hearts of Boys and Girls through Books." The teacher, the librarian, the guidance even of a popular boy or girl, the Boy Scouts and home influence and training are all helps in this direction, but Miss Tappan would place greatest reliance on books. She urged the reading of biography, history and books of travel relating to our country. In poems Miss Tappan finds the noblest expression of Americanism. Finally fiction of the right sort has its place in this educational process.

In discussing "Some Worth-while Technical Books" Ira N. Hollis, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, omitted, for the most part, mention of specific titles and spoke of the qualities which should be present in the best scientific literature. The scientific writing of H. G. Wells was highly commended and Dr. Hollis especially mentioned "The World Set Free" as being one of the best treatises on the problems of today.

The Thursday evening session was held at the Boston Store Restaurant. Following supper Rev. Edward C. Boynton spoke of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration at Leyden, describing the experiences of the American delegation and the hospitality accorded them in Holland. Following, Arthur Gordon Webster, head of the Physics Department at Clark University, gave an illustrated lecture on "French Universities of To-day," reviewing in an interesting and humorous way, his experiences with an American educational mission in France where his travels took him to many delightful university towns and later thru Alsace and the devastated regions of Northern France.

Friday morning session opened with an address on Russia by Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University. In spite of his familiarity with the Russian language and customs thru long residence in the country Dr. Wilson disclaimed any special knowledge of present-day conditions. These he thought are known to hardly any one outside of Russia. He gave an illuminating account of those Russian characteristics and events which have produced the present chaotic conditions. Katharine P. Loring reported on the work of the Boston Committee for Refugees in Russia, which has helped not less than 10,000 refugees from the Caucasus and Southern Russia who have come to Constantinople and the islands of the Aegean. The work of the Committee was first directed towards supplying necessary clothing, more recently atten-

tion has been given to educational work to counteract the literature of the Bolsheviks. A printing press has been established at Sofia and four thousand primers have already been sent to Southern Russia for distribution.

For the Committee on Pensions Miss Loring reported that a bill asking for a system of contributory pensions for librarians was presented in the last session of the state legislature by Senator Loring, of Beverly. The bill was recommended by the Social Welfare and Ways and Means Committees and passed the Senate. It failed of passage in the House.

E. Kathleen Jones, reporting for the Publicity Committee, said that owing largely to difficulty in securing space in New England newspapers the plan of having a library column, "Books at Work," was discontinued. After submitting the report Miss Jones made an earnest appeal for the support of the Enlarged Program.

A Symposium on binding economies was conducted by George H. Evans of Somerville. A letter from Louisa M. Hooper, of Brookline was read supporting the idea of a standardized binding for periodicals and calling attention to morocco cloth as a binding material. Herbert W. Fison of Malden discussed a method which he had devised for binding magazines. "By using a heavy Kraft paper for covers," Mr. Fison reported, "and sewing these volumes together with Belfast twine, we have found that it answers all purposes. We are meeting the demands for magazine literature just exactly as well as we ever have done before, and up to the present time have heard no criticism or fault found with the methods used." Harold T. Dougherty, of Newton discussed a plan to standardize magazine binding. After reviewing reports from thirty-four libraries in various parts of the country Mr. Dougherty was convinced that there is no present uniformity in size or style of lettering for similar magazines. In concluding his remarks he made the suggestion "that the position of lettering should be determined by centering the title in panel 2, and the volume, months and years in panel 4; and that the size of the panel should be fixed by setting off a quarter of an inch at the top of the volume, one inch at the bottom and dividing the balance into five equal panels." A Binding Committee was appointed to study the subject and report at a future meeting.

Just before the close of the meeting Miss Bertha E. Mahoney spoke briefly of the Book Caravan and of its arrival in Worcester. She outlined its summer itinerary. Since July 5th the car had visited forty-nine places and only missed one stop and one book shipment. About four thousand volumes were sold. The demand



for fiction has not been the outstanding feature. The calls have been mostly for art books, poetry, travel, biographies, letters and out-of-door books.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At Plainfield on November 10th the librarians and trustees of New Jersey Libraries met in special session, there being approximately 175 present.

The meeting was in charge of E. L. Farr, first vice-president, and was opened by an address of welcome from Alexander Gilbert, president of the Board of Directors of the Plainfield Public Library. Dr. Leonard Waldo, chairman, Library Committee, Plainfield, gave a short talk on the value of libraries and the responsibility of Directors and Librarians as custodians for the dissemination of the freedom of religious thought thru books.

Five or ten minutes each were allotted to Marian C. Manley, Executive Secretary of the Library Workers Association, who made a plea for the recognition of the importance of that Association in the library world thru increased membership, and use in applying to the Association when staff vacancies occur; to Margaret Jackson in charge of advanced courses, Library School of the New York Public Library, who presented the aims of the courses stating that the extent to which the classes were patronized would decide their continuance; and to H. B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian of Princeton University Library, who, upon the request of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., reviewed Slosson's book, "Creative Chemistry," which "Lifts the veil that hides from the majority of people the mysteries of food, colors, perfumes, explosives, and the entire material side of life," and shows how Germany has dominated the American chemical and dyeing industry. This book, as already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, may be procured free by any library applying to the Foundation, Market and Fulton Bank Building, 81 Fulton Street, New York City.

The real interest of the meeting was aroused when Howard Hughes, librarian of the Trenton Public Library, led the discussion on "A Minimum Wage for New Jersey Librarians and Assistants." This was a subject carried over from the Atlantic City meeting and caused spirited discussion. C. A. George contended that as conditions differed in different cities and libraries no standardization could well be made, while Mary G. Peters advocated a sliding scale to meet different conditions. Edna B. Pratt asked Miss Jackson whether the New York Library School had adopted standardization, the reply

being that in endeavoring to standardize, an itemized expense budget for a library worker was drawn up and presented to the Trustees of the New York Public Library to have their wives check up. The result was an immediate increase in salaries. This brought the remark from Miss Askew that in order to fit your salaries you must first know your income, with Miss Pratt replying that in order to fix an income you must decide the salary question, thus showing how inevitably the two are bound up together. Emma V. Baldwin stated that in the New York Association a salary standard was fixed some 20 years ago but that the difficulty arose in getting the figures to back up one's arguments, and advocated the use of teachers' salaries as a standard, varying in accordance with the comparative quality of education required to fill positions. Mr. Gilbert, a prominent New York banker, brought to the attention of the meeting the fact that prices and wages had reached their apex since the war, and were beginning to drop and many people were being thrown out of employment, he thought it wise to defer this question to some later time when prices were more stable. Dr. Van Hoesen argued that librarians' salaries had not even as yet reached the high water mark and the endeavor was to have them made equal with salaries in other lines. Upon Mr. Hughes' putting to vote the wisdom of deferring the matter for future consideration, the motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

By this time the meeting was well under way for discussion, for when Mr. Mack reviewed the work of his Finance Committee, the reason for its appointment, in contemplation of amending the State Library Law, and reviewed the discussion brought forth at the Atlantic City meeting, the subject was keenly handled from the floor. Miss Hinsdale made a plea that the character of Library work would suffer if by changing the law the amount stated was not sufficient for future growth, and suggested changing the present permissible one-sixth to two-thirds.

Mr. Gilbert reviewed the statute under which the Plainfield Library was chartered allowing one-half a mill, and suggested unifying the law for all libraries. Miss Hinsdale contested that one mill would better allow for future growth and advocated taking final action on the findings of the Finance Committee at this time, suggesting that each library make special appeal to its State senator for concerted action. Mr. La Monte suggested that each Library Board should go before the Legislature and ask for an adequate sum, as requests in the past have been too modest. From experience he told how discussion and rediscussion at Legislative sessions resulted in considerable cutting down from the



original sum applied for and hence suggested applying for the full amount. Miss Hinsdale made a motion that "proper action be taken to request the New Jersey Legislature, during its next session, to amend the so-called 'library law of 1905' ('An act concerning free libraries': Laws of 1905, p. 274: Ch. 150; Sect. 1: Par. 4) so that the permissible amount shall be raised from *one-sixth* to *two-thirds* of a mill on every dollar of assessable property." Miss Peters questioned as to whether the mandatory one-third would allow for sufficient growth, and upon question Miss Askew stated that about 37 cities received their full amount by law, to which Mr. Mack took exception stating that from his Questionnaire many cities do not receive their full amount as the governing body disregarded the law. Mr. La Monte brought hearty applause when he replied that something must be the trouble with a community if it is not receiving the full amount that the law allows. Miss Peters moved that Miss Hinsdale's motion be amended to read "Mandatory one-half and permissible one-half," as this would benefit the smaller communities as well as the larger ones. Mr. George raised the question of having another law to provide for the small libraries other than the one-half mandatory, but argued that as present conditions were temporary it was unwise to force for something unnecessary, and moved that the last motion be withdrawn leaving the motion as at first presented by Miss Hinsdale. Miss Peters suggested allowing the mandatory one-third to remain on the statute books for small libraries in cities of a certain population, while the one-half mandatory be applied to the larger cities as it is only reasonable to conclude that libraries are going backward if there are not sufficient funds to run them properly. If libraries are not necessary to warrant sufficient funds, let us close them. Miss Pratt asked what cities would find one-half a mill too much, but Miss Askew warned against tampering with the mandatory amount as the trend of the times is away from mandatory legislation, and suggested retaining the present mandatory law, and those cities wanting the one-half mill, campaign individually for it. Miss Peters said that cities under Commission form of government could not campaign, and still urged the one-half of a mill, letting each city handle objections as they arose. The matter was finally put to vote, the majority favoring the permissible two-thirds with the present one-third mandatory. Mr. George made a motion suggesting that the Finance Committee be retained to put this motion in proper shape and have same pass thru the correct channels toward being enacted and placed upon the statute books. This motion was seconded and carried.

Miss Askew followed with an illuminating account of the Burlington County Library Campaign and how the County scheme will work toward bringing books not only to the rural community but will aid the town library as well, as libraries affiliating with the County scheme will receive a portion of the money voted for this purpose, as well as books and the advice of the County Librarian. In other words, the County Library scheme is on the same plan as the New York Library system: one central library and innumerable branches. There will be a book-wagon, too! Miss Askew answered numerous questions and named counties that are already interested in the project.

Frederic G. Melcher, executive secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, brought much humor as well as practical suggestions into his talk on the book proposition and book prices. He showed from figures that after the Civil War books doubled in price, hence history was only repeating itself, and that to-day's difficulty is caused by the shrinkage of the dollar. With the advance in wages, the paper proposition and royalty increases, the publisher more than ever before is obliged to scrutinize most carefully each title, cutting out more and more from the final list for publication. Illustrations too, being costly, are being eliminated, while paper-covered books for individual purchase, cost only 10 cents less. Mr. Melcher closed by commending the good work done by libraries during the war and said that the results of this work were being realized at the present time by the publishers, and that unless libraries can "carry on" it was useless to have created the interest in reading. A belief in the place of the book in our educational and every-day lives should enable librarians to get the tax money required.

As unfinished business, Dr. Van Hoesen presented the following resolution which was favorably seconded and carried:

Resolved: that the President of the N. J. L. A. be asked to appoint a Committee to assist the Finance Committee to seek Amendment to library legislation in the following ways:

1. By estimating for the Committee the increase in costs of all sorts contained in library budgets.
2. By summarizing for the Committee reports of other Library Associations on minimum wage scales, especially the recent report of the New York Library Association.
3. By formulating its expert opinion as a committee as to the rating of library staffs as compared with other public employees, taking care to distinguish between those educa-



tionally and professionally trained and those professionally unskilled.

4. Be it further resolved that this Committee shall consist of members of the N. J. L. A. connected with Public Library work.

The meeting then adjourned for a buffet luncheon at Truell Inn where sociability and informal conferences prevailed.

An exhibit of Children's books drew many back to the library and it was late afternoon when the guests departed.

FLORENCE M. BOWMAN, *Secretary*.

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Harrisburg October 28, 29 and 30. An unusually large number of members, and many visitors attended the sessions, for which the promising program arranged by the President, John H. Leete, director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the accessibility of the city, and the opportunity to many to learn more of the workings of the State Library and the other State Departments, were responsible.

Dr. Leete's opening address was a splendid call to Librarians to remember that however great the necessity for the difficult task of wearing the garb of mendicants is for them today, however important the larger appropriations, still the old ideal of the librarian is that of giving, not getting; that much can be given still in the sort of service no money can render; that the compensations of immeasurable opportunity, of offering help, are always and will be forever the reasons for joy in such a profession. He also reminded his hearers that the continued growth and increased outlook of the librarian of today is one of the greatest influences in the steady maintenance of the American order. If we have been denied adequate support, it merely proves that we have not yet gotten the message over. And the feeling of each member of the profession reflects the value of the work that each library is doing.

Frederic G. Melcher, of the *Publishers' Weekly* spoke interestingly upon "The Outlook in Publishing," and Asa Don Dickinson closed the first evening's session with an account of "Library Work in India."

The second day opened with an address from Carl H. Milam, both suggestive and comprehensive, on "The Library and Adult Education," in which he gave many hints of the way in which co-operation with agencies now offering after-school study could be effected, and emphasized the fact that libraries can obtain wider recognition by seeking place on programs of na-

tional bodies at their meetings, and that representatives of other organizations should be asked more frequently to appear at library meetings. He spoke particularly of the interest shown by trade unions in the A. L. A. movement in Pennsylvania especially.

Other speeches were those of J. Horace MacFarland, well known everywhere for his work as head of the American Civic Association, who spoke, however as a "Master Printer," of "How Pictures are made," and the report of Anna A. MacDonald, State director of the A. L. A. "Books for Everybody" Movement. Miss Titcomb, regional director, added an interesting account of the work she had accomplished for the Hagerstown library when asking for larger appropriations.

The afternoon sessions were devoted to round tables conducted by Miss Betterly, Osterhout Library, Wilkes Barré, Miss Evans, Juniata College, and Miss Kelly of Pittsburgh, on library work with children, school and college work, and community work respectively. The evening was given to the hearing of State officials, and Dr. Montgomery, State Librarian, Dr. Rasmussen, Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Finegan, Commissioner of Education and Mr. Connelly, Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry, spoke in most enlightening manner on the work of their various departments.

A short session on Saturday, when Dr. Pattee of State College spoke on the "Romance of Pennsylvania History," and Mrs. Martin, author of "Tillie, the Mennonite Maid," told of amusing experiences among the Pennsylvania Dutch in the suffrage cause, was the last of the meetings. An opportunity was then given to everyone to personally visit the Capitol, see the Abbey and Oakley mural paintings, and the sculptures of Barnard and others, and the meeting adjourned with a feeling on the part of each member present that much had been accomplished in the arousing of new interest, that plans had been made for increased membership of greater value, and that each individual had received help and inspiration.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Isabel Turner, Allentown Library; vice-president, E. W. Runkle, librarian, State College; treasurer, Anna A. MacDonald; secretary, Inez Crandle, Dubois. M. E. CROCKER, *Secretary*.

#### BRITISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

By a remarkable series of meetings on the one hand, and by much diligent spade work on the other the Library Association has moved on towards its goal. Since the passing of the Public Libraries Act in December, 1919, librarians



in general have felt that their day is at last dawning, and that, altho a new heaven may not be in sight, a new earth at any rate appears on the horizon. W. Berwick Sayers, chief librarian of Croydon, Surrey, led the way in December with a paper on "The Model Public Library." It aroused interest and challenged belief in possibilities of which we had only dreamed; and one of its sequels was a remarkable meeting between the Association and delegates from the secondary schools. A short paper was read by A. E. Twentyman, of the Board of Education; and his advocacy of the use of the Central Library for Students, in co-operation with the "Public Schools" for either sex was an early indication of the lines upon which an enduring partnership may be based. In February there followed two papers by a schoolmaster and a schoolmistress—of elementary schools—telling what help the interest of the librarian had brought into the lives of their scholars; and in March the Association turned to consider its second great auxiliary: technical education. Papers upon "The Technical Library" were read by Major W. E. Simnett, head of the Intelligence Department, Ministry of Transport, and by Captain Borlase Matthews, A. M. Inst. C. E., librarian of the Air Ministry. These papers were published with other special technical matter in the *Library Association Record* for May. Other special libraries were discussed in April, a paper on libraries for the blind being given by an M.A. of Cambridge—himself blind from birth—and one on legal libraries by the Keeper of the Middle Temple Library. The concluding paper was given in May and proved a very delightful bibliographical exposition of some medieval libraries. The author, the Rev. Claud Jenkins, Keeper of the Archives and Librarian at Lambeth Palace, dealt with libraries bequeathed by will in England during the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This paper will be published later.

The Annual Meeting was held in September 6-10th, in the old cathedral city of Norwich. The President was the Right Honorable J. Herbert Lewis, P.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. It was an interesting conjunction—the lion and the lamb; unfortunately neither side appeared quite certain of its rôle. Each wished the other to be a lion; the Honorary Secretary of the Association begged the President to roar, and the President politely but emphatically declined. Frank Pacy's paper stirred the stalwarts to a fine fury; his theme was "The New Opportunity" and he incidentally asked the Board of Education to exercise some control over the indolent or recalcitrant authorities who starve the libraries and cripple their

work. The mandate that he offered was far removed from that control by the local Education Committee which the Association successfully fought in 1919; but "to the jealous" (of independence to do as they pleased) the word control was "confirmation strong" that their worst foes had come upon them. Want of time prevented a full debate; the Hon. Secretary did not even exercise his right of reply; and the storm has been not so much dispersed as bottled for future use.

ERNEST COCKBURN KYTE,  
*Editor and Secretary, L.A.*

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### MIDWINTER MEETING

The midwinter meetings will be held at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 27, 28 and 29.

#### A. L. A. COUNCIL AND LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS—JOINT SESSION

*Tuesday, Dec. 28, 2:30 p. m.*

Subject: Sources and Responsibilities for Public Library Revenues. Discussion opened by Samuel H. Ranck.

#### A. L. A. COUNCIL OPEN MEETING

*Wednesday, Dec. 29, 2:30 p. m.*

Subject: The Field and Function of a National Professional Organization. Discussion opened by W. N. Sanborn.

#### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

*Tuesday, Dec. 28, 10 a. m.*

Subjects for discussion: Entrance requirements for Summer Schools; Library buildings in small towns.

*Wednesday, Dec. 29, 10 a. m.*

Subjects for discussion: Proposed library legislation in the various states; Minimum of population warranting tax support.

#### COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

Meetings are being planned for Monday, Dec. 27, morning, luncheon and afternoon. May L. Fairbanks, Ada M. Nelson, Rev. J. F. Lyons in charge.

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

Sessions are being planned for Monday morning and Monday afternoon, December 27. Phineas L. Windsor in charge.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

*Monday, Dec. 27, 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.*

Mary J. Booth in charge.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

A meeting will probably be arranged, but no definite word had been received from those interested when this went to press.



## LIBRARY WORK

The Detroit public library's exhibit of books damaged by carelessness has attracted much attention. "Used as a window

**LESSONS ON.** prop—it rained" is the note  
**CARE OF BOOKS** attached to a hopeless looking copy of a French grammar. Some one has heavily underscored trenchant thoughts in Larson's 'Your Forces and How To Use Them,' a liberty which should be taken only with a personal copy of a book. Kester's 'Prodigal Judge' is labeled "A baby's proofreading" and baby has used a green pencil freely over the pages.

The book which the puppy chewed, the one which was dropped in the street, the one with its back broken by being placed face downward, are there to plead for better care in the future. Two copies of Churchill's 'Crossing,' side by side, a 1919 copy which cost .60 and a 1920 copy which cost \$1.00, are a final argument for being careful of public library books."  
—*Library Service.*

A rummage party has been found a most successful way to bring to the attention of the local teachers the resources of the Corning  
**RUMMAGE** (N. Y.) Free Library. Invitations were  
**PARTY** issued for 8:30 to 9:30 one evening, the books were arranged in groups—one for the elocution teacher, one on American History, one on Ancient History, together with the pictures available for borrowing in connection with each, one on manual training, etc.—and at 11:30 the party was still in full swing!

"It has," says Pearl Wheeler, the librarian, "done much for our library, as the teachers come almost every day and send students for different books which they had found to be of more than ordinary interest that night. It seems to have forged a new link in the chain of friendship between the schools and library."

**MAKING** With a view to helping the library  
**BUDGET** make up its budget, *New York Libraries* gives the following averages, based upon reports from five hundred and sixty-two free circulating libraries in New York State for the year ending June 30th:

For libraries in villages of 4,000 or over population, the average cost of operation per capita was 33.8 cents; the average tax, 23.4 cents; the average circulation, 4,166 volumes; the average number of volumes in stock, 1,355; the average cost per volume circulated, 8.12 cents; the average amount received from taxes, 5.16 cents for each volume circulated. For libraries in cities, except Greater New York,

the average cost per capita was 31 cents; the average amount received from taxes, 28 cents; and the average circulation per capita, 3.3 volumes. Greater New York libraries, including the reference department of the New York Public Library, average 47 cents per capita, and excluding the reference department, 35 cents; the average per capita library tax is 32 cents; and the average circulation per capita, 3.2 volumes.

	Four large cities (Brooklyn, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica.)	Cities except Great- er New York	Places under 4000 population	Villages over 4000 population
Average expenditure for books periodicals and binding . . . .	2.94c.	2.30c.	2.36c.	2.66c.
Average expenditure for salaries . . . . .	3.9 c.	3.81c.	5.09c.	6.16c.
Other expenses . . . . .	3.23c.	2.01c.	2.47c.	2.91c.
Total . . . . .	10.07c.	8.12c.	9.92c.	11.73c.

The average for any community may be estimated by classifying the communities according to these divisions by population; and finding what the circulation would be for that community on the basis of the above averages; then multiplying this circulation by the figures given for communities of its class for the various costs specified.

In places of over 4000 population, the library income of 50 cents per capita will usually allow for proper maintenance and service; in places between 2000 and 4000, adequate service can scarcely be given with an income of less than 75 cents per capita; and in places with a population under 2000 an income equal to \$1.00 per capita is needed.

Recommended budgets for communities of 2000 and 10,000 population respectively are suggested as follows:

(a) For janitor, heat and light, \$500; books, \$300; periodicals, \$50; binding, \$50; librarian's salary, \$1,000; library supplies, \$25; incidentals, \$75; total, \$2,000.

(b) For a community of 10,000 with a library income of \$5,000: Books, \$1,000; periodicals, \$100; binding, \$100; head librarian's salary, \$1,400; assistant, \$700; extra help, \$400; janitor service, \$600; heat and light, \$300; library supplies, \$100; repairs and incidentals, \$300.



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## AMONG LIBRARIANS

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The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEDFORD, Lalla, R. 1919, formerly librarian at Caldwell (Idaho) public library, is now acting librarian at San Mateo County Free Library, Redwood City, Calif.

BRANHAM, Kate, readers' assistant of the Indianapolis Public Library, has an attendance record possibly without equal in the library profession. In the twenty-six years she has been with the Library she has taken but one week's sick leave—necessitated by an accident which happened to her in the library.

CLEMENT, Corinne, appointed assistant in the Springfield (Mo.) Public Library.

COMPTON, Charles H., N. Y. S. 1907, who has been on leave of absence for the past year assisting in the publicity of Enlarged Program Campaign of the American Library Association has returned from Chicago Headquarters to his position as head of the Reference Department of Seattle Public Library.

DAUCHY, Charles A., is acting librarian of the Adriance Memorial Library at Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), pending the appointment of a successor to the late John C. Sickley.

DAVIS, Florence Gandolfo, Wash. 1915, has returned from New York and is in the Seattle Public Library.

GALANTIERE, Lewis, L. A. 1915, assistant director of Army Libraries, has resigned effective December 1, 1920, to become editorial secretary for the American Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce, 33 rue Jean Goujon, Paris.

HILLS, Elizabeth C., for twelve years librarian of the Cobleigh Public Library at Lyndon-

ville, Vt., and for many years secretary-treasurer of the Vermont Library Association, died on November 2d of nephritis after a four days' illness.

HINNERS, Virginia, recently with the A. L. A., is now with the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOPKINS, Jessica, A. 1906; N. Y. P. L. 1916; recently in A. L. A. work, is now with the National Association of Accountancy, New York City.

HUXLEY, Florence A., is doing editorial work for the firm of F. E. Kessenger, lawyer, Rector Street, New York.

INGRAM, Lottie, since her release from A. L. A. work has been with the International Credit Bureau of the Chicago Business Men's Association.

JETTINGHOFF, Mabel, P. 1913, has been activity secretary of the New York League of Girls' Clubs since she left the Information Division of the New York Public Library.

KEELER, Lucy Elliott, author of "Having Fun With Your Own Mind" in the December *Atlantic Monthly*, is librarian of the Birchard Library, Freemont, Ohio.

KREYLING, Mary, appointed librarian of the Union Hill (N. J.) Public Library in place of Louise MacPherson, resigned.

MARSHALL, Louise, has resigned from the American Library Association War Service to accept the librarianship of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, New Orleans, La.

MEREDITH, Roberta, Wash. 1917, is in the County Free Library of Fresno County, Calif.

NELSON, Ina F., D. 1904, is teaching at the Riverside (Calif.) Library Service School.

RICHE, Herbert R., for thirty years a member of the Denver (Colo.) Public Library, has resigned and will go into private business.

SMITH, Ora Ioneene, D. 1903, is reference librarian in the Public Library of Birmingham, Ala.

SUBERS, Helen, D. 1903, is cataloging at the Queens University, Kingston, Ont.



VAN DOREN, Mildred T., Syr. 1917 appointed head librarian of all the Panama Canal Libraries.

WALES, Elizabeth, since giving up her work with the A. L. A. has been doing temporary work for McClurg and Co., Chicago.

WENNERBLAD, Sonja, W. 1917, went to Christiana, Norway, in the fall to take a position in the public library.

WILSON, M. Florence, D. 1909, acting librarian of the League of Nations Library, Geneva, Switzerland, appointed chief librarian.

WOODWORTH, Frances, Wash. 1917, is superintendent of the Reading Room, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

Changes in the personnel of the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library recently are as follows: Amy Winslow, N. Y. S., 1916, who served as reference librarian during the absence of Florence Jones, appointed chief of the Technical and Publication Department; Edna Moore Kennedy from the Bindery and Shelf Department

of the Dayton Public Library will serve in the Bindery Department; Grace Horne, formerly librarian of Traveling Libraries in the Indiana State Library Commission, is assistant in the Stations Department; Mary Louise Hopp, assistant in the Catalog Department; Blanche Garber, P. 1920, assistant in the Circulation Department; Grace Kerr, with secretarial experience and with several years in the Order Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is head of the Order Department; Kate Dinsmoor, N. Y. S. 1907, librarian of the Junior College, Kansas City, is to take charge of and reorganize the high school reference work; Corinne A. Metz, N. Y. S. 1907, from the Dallas (Ore.) Public and Wasco County Library, will serve as librarian of the Spades Park branch; Barcus Tichenor, N. Y. P. L. 1918-1919, is assistant in the Catalog Department, coming to this library from the library of Purdue University; and Atta Henry, Indianapolis P. L. Training Class 1919, is in charge of the library of the Emerich Manual Training School.

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## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

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### POSITIONS OFFERED

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Wanted, trained assistant for university library to do desk work and assist with cataloging. Duties to commence January, 1921. Applicants should state salary required. Address: Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Wanted, cataloger in financial library in New York City. Experience with the Library of Congress or the Expansive classification desirable. Opportunity for advancement for well equipped cataloger. Address: Z Y X, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A public library in a Michigan city of 50,000 desires a young woman with library experience to take charge of loan desk. Good chance for advancement. \$1250 to start. Address: M. J., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a young woman as general assistant in Massachusetts Library. Salary to start, \$1,000. Address "L. I.," care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, cataloger with some experience to assist in recataloging work for from six months to one year. Salary \$100 a month. Address: Librarian, Public Library, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The Free Public Library of Summit, New Jersey, desires the services of a cataloger for a gift library of 4000 volumes. Salary, \$100 a month. Apply, giving full information, to the Librarian.

Wanted, for St. John's College, Shanghai, China, trained librarian to take charge of and develop further the 20,000-volume library. The president will be in this country until February and will be glad to correspond with applicants. Address: Dr. F. L. Hawkes Pott, care of the Church Mission House, 281 Fourth Ave., New York.

### POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian, with ten years' experience would like reference position. Would consider librarianship of public, special or high school library. Address: C. D., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian desires position in college or university library, preferably Eastern. Experienced in college library work. Address: K. D. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.





MISS NANCY CRAMMER BARNDOLLAR, Librarian

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# RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### AGRICULTURE

Illinois. Board for Vocational Education. Bibliography of agricultural books for the high school library. November 1919. (*Bulletin* No. 16).

### ALMANACS

Wall, Alexander J., comp. List of New York almanacs, 1694-1850. Part VI. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. October 1920. p. 543-560.

### AMERICANIZATION

Drachsler, Julius. Democracy and assimilation; the blending of immigrant heritages in America. New York: Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

Harriman, Raymond Davis. Suggestions for Americanization teachers. Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah. 4 p. bibl. O. (*Extension Division ser.*, v. 1, no. 3).

### APOLOGETICS

Keyser, Leander Sylvester. Contending for the faith; essays in constructive criticism and positive apologetics. New York: Doran. 13 p. bibl. D. \$3 n.

### ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, INDUSTRIAL

U. S. Bureau of Railway Economics Library. Some references to material on arbitration of disputes between railroad companies and employees by government boards of arbitration. Washington, D. C., 429 Homer Bldg., 13th and F. Streets, N. W. 21 mim. p. June 28, 1920.

### ARCHITECTURE

Peabody Institute Library. Books on architecture, decoration and furniture. Baltimore: Library of the Peabody Institute. O.

See also SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

### BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN

Forkel, Johann Nikolaus. John Sebastian Bach; his life, art and work; tr. from the German with notes and appendices by Charles Sanford Terry. (Rev. ed.) New York: Harcourt. 7 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n.

(Bacteriology. See STERNBERG, GEORGE MILLER)

### BALLADS, DANISH

Smith-Dampier, E. M., tr. Danish ballads. New York: Macmillan. 1 p. bibl. D. \$2.60 n.

### BENTHAM, JEREMY

Lundin, Hilda G. The influence of Jeremy Bentham on English democratic development. Iowa City, Ia.: Univ. of Iowa. 2 p. bibl. O. (*Univ. of Iowa Studies [in the social sciences]*, 1st ser., no. 37. Nov. 1920.)

### BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT—REVELATION

Calkins, Raymond. The social message of the Book of Revelation. New York: The Womans Press. 1 p. bibl. D. \$1 n.

### BUSINESS

Morley, L. H., and Knight, A. C. 2400 business books and guide to business literature. New York: H. W. Wilson & Co. \$5.

### CANADA

United States, Library of Congress. List of references on Canada, with special reference to present-day problems. June 7, 1920. 5 typew. p. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

### CANADA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

United States Library of Congress. List of references on the constitutional history of Canada. June 7, 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

CHILD LABOR. See CHILD WELFARE

### CHILD WELFARE

American Red Cross. Annotated subject index and order list of books and pamphlets, including govern-

ment reports, on maternity and child welfare in England and Scotland. Washington, D. C. August 1920. (A. R. C. 1011).

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Snowden, James Henry. The truth about Christian Science; The Founder and the Faith. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.40 n.

CHRISTIANITY—EVIDENCES. See APOLOGETICS

### CONSTITUTIONS, STATE

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on state constitutions and their revision. August 26, 1920. 18 mim. p.

### CROWNE, JOHN

Monroe, Eleanor D., comp. [List of plays by John Crowne in the Harvard College Library.] *Harvard Library Notes*, October 1920.

DANISH LITERATURE. See BALLADS, DANISH

DAY NURSERIES. See CHILD WELFARE

### DECORATION

Peabody Institute Library. Books on architecture, decoration and furniture. Baltimore: Library of the Peabody Institute. O.

DISEASES, INFECTIOUS. See CHILD WELFARE.

### EDUCATION

Coursault, Jesse Harliaman. The principles of education. Boston: Silver, Burdette. 4 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n. (Beverly Educational ser.)

United States. Supt. of Documents. Education; list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents. April 1920. (*Price List* 31, 7th ed.)

See also PROJECT METHOD

### EDUCATIONAL SURVEYS

United States. Bureau of Education. List of references on educational surveys. October 1920. (*Library Leaflet* no. 12).

### ENGINEERING

United States. Supt. of Documents. Engineering and surveying: coasts, rivers, harbors, engines, tides, compass, terrestrial magnetism; publications for sale by Supt. of Documents. September 1920. (*Price List* 18, 11th edition).

### EUROPEAN WAR

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. October 1920. p. 560-573.

### FIRE PREVENTION

National Fire Protection Association. Publications on the subjects of fire prevention and fire protection available in the files and index to subjects covered in the printed records. Boston, 87 Milk Street. September 1920.

FIRES. See LONDON—GREAT FIRE, 1666

### FOOD

United States. Supt. of Documents. Foods and cooking; canning, cold storage, home economics; list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents. August 1920. (*Price List* 11, 10th ed.)

### FRENCH LANGUAGE—STUDY AND TEACHING

Lambley, Kathleen. The teaching and cultivation of the French language in England during Tudor and Stuart times. New York: Longmans, Green. 19 p. bibl. O. \$5.25 n. (Univ. of Manchester, French ser. no. III.)

FURNITURE. See DECORATION

### GEOGRAPHY—STUDY AND TEACHING

Lackey, Earl E. Studies in the principles of geography; following the problem method. Chicago: Rand, McNally. 3 p. bibl. D. 75c. n.



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## HEALTH CENTERS

American Red Cross. Dept. of Health Service. Health center bibliography: a list of references to the general subject of health centers... Washington, D. C., October 1, 1920. 10 mim. p.

HEALTH CENTERS. *See also* CHILD WELFARE

## HEAT

Day, V. S. Emissivity of heat from various surfaces. [The second of a series on Warm-air furnace research.] Urbana, Illinois: Univ. of Illinois. 7 p. bibl. O. 20c. (Engineering Experiment Sta. *Bulletin* no. 17).

HOME ECONOMICS. *See* FOOD

## HOUSING

Housing in relation to health. In: American Red Cross. Annotated subject index and order list of books and pamphlets, including government reports, on maternity and child welfare in England and Scotland. p. 59-63. August 1920.

Knowles, Morris. Industrial housing; with discussion of accompanying activities; such as town planning, street systems, development of utility services, and related engineering and construction features. New York: McGraw, Hill. 6 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

IMMIGRANTS. *See also* AMERICANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION. *See* ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, INDUSTRIAL

## INSURANCE, CASUALTY

Casual, Actuarial and Statistical Society of America. Select list of recent literature on casualty and social insurance. 120 Broadway, New York. *Proceedings*, May 28, 1920. pp. 365-384.

## JEWS

Schneiderman, Harry, *ed.* The American Jewish year book, 5681, Sept. 13, 1920, to October 2, 1921. vol. 22. Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Society of America. bibl. D. \$2 n.

## LAWS

United States. Supt. of Documents. Laws, federal and state, opinions of Attorney General, decisions of courts; list of publications for sale by Supt. of Documents. May 1920. (*Price List* 10, 11th ed.)

## LIBRARIANS—STANDARDIZATION

New York State Library. Certification of librarians and standardization of library work. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Milner, Duncan Chambers. Lincoln and liquor. New York: Neale Publishing Co. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1 n.

## LITERATURE, EUROPEAN

Wendell, Barrett. The traditions of European literature, from Homer to Dante. New York: Scribner. 23 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

## LONDON—GREAT FIRE, 1666

Bell, Walter George. The great fire of London in 1666; with 41 il. including plans and drawings, reproductions of English and foreign prints and photographs. New York: Lane. 6 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

## MASSINGER, PHILIP

Cruikshank, Alfred Hamilton. Philip Massinger [1583—1640]. New York: Stokes. 3 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n.

MATERNITY. *See* CHILD WELFARE

## METABOLISM

Boothby, Walter Meredith, and Sandford, Irene. Laboratory manual of the technic of basal metabolic rate determinations. Philadelphia: Saunders. 5 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

MIDWIVES. *See* CHILD WELFARE

## MUSIC

Seymour, Harriet Ayer. What music can do for you; a guide for the uninitiated. New York: Harper. 9 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

## MUSIC STUDY

Farnsworth, Charles Hubert. How to study music. New York: Macmillan. 18 p. bibl. D. \$2.10 n.

## NEUROMOTOR APPARATUS

Taylor, Charles V. Demonstration of the function of neuromotor apparatus in euplores by the method of microdissection. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of California Press. 4 p. bibl. O. (Pub. in zoology, v. 19, no. 13, Oct. 23, 1920.)

NUTRITION. *See* CHILD WELFARE

## OIL INDUSTRY

United States. Bureau of Mines. Bibliography of petroleum and allied substances, 1917. (*Bulletin* 180, Petroleum Technology, 54).

United States. Bureau of Mines. Recent articles on petroleum and allied substances. 19 mim. p. October 1920. (Serial no. 2172, *Reports of Investigations*).

## PAGEANTS

Withington, Robert. English pageantry, an historical outline. vol. 2. Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard Univ. Press. 35 p. bibl. Q. \$6.00 n.

## PERIODICALS

Massachusetts Agricultural College Library. List of periodicals currently received. Amherst. 21 mim. p. January 1920.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on pinhole photography. June 8, 1920. 5 typw. p. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## PHOTOSTATS

McCombs, Charles F. References on the photostat. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. October 1920. p. 540.

PLAYGROUNDS. *See* CHILD WELFARE

## POPULATION

United States. Library of Congress. List of recent references on population: [its decrease and increase with economic results]. August 2, 1920. 7 mim. p.

PRENATAL CARE. *See* CHILD WELFARE

## PROJECT METHOD

Herring, J. P., *comp.* Bibliography of the project method. New York: Teachers' College Record, 525 West 120th Street. March 1920. 40c.

## PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL

Bogardus, Emory Stephen. Essentials of social psychology. New and enl. edition. Los Angeles, Cal.: Univ. of Southern California Press. 7 p. bibl. D. \$1.75 n.

PUBLICITY. *See* TRAVELING CAMPAIGNS

REVELATION. *See* BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT—REVELATION

## SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

Kerr, Willis H., *comp.* Select list of books on school architecture. *N. E. A. Bulletin*. December 1920. p. 71.

## SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Meyer, Herman H. B., *comp.* List of references on scientific management as the basis of efficiency, with special reference to the government service. 22 p. Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography.

## SHIPPING

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on ocean going shipping on inland waterways. April 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## SOCIALISM

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on the red flag, its origin and history. June 22, 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## SOUTH AMERICA

Cooper, C. S., *comp.* Bibliography of South America: authorities from which the exporter can obtain the viewpoint of the people with whom he





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has to deal. *Export Trade and Exporters' Review*. July 10, 1920. p. 5-9.

STERNBERG, GEORGE MILLER

Sternberg, Martha L. George Miller Sternberg; a biography. Chicago: American Medical Assn., 535 Dearborn St. 8 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

SURVEYS. See EDUCATIONAL SURVEYS

TANNING INDUSTRY

United States. Library of Congress. List of recent references on tanning materials. June 28, 1920. 7 typew. p. 45c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TECHNOLOGY

Hendry, Donald, comp. Technical books of 1919. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Pratt Institute Free Library.

TEMPERANCE

Milner, Duncan Chambers. Lincoln and liquor. New York: Neale Publishing Company. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1 n.

WHITMAN, WALT

Shay, Frank, comp. The bibliography of Walt Whitman. New York: Friedmans', 53 W. 47th St. 46 p. \$3.

## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

### THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I am sending to you the correspondence between Mr. Ethelbert Stewart and myself, with regard to the *Monthly Labor Review*. The libraries should vote a protest upon this action of the Department and bring all the influence in their power against such action. If every department in Washington were to follow Mr. Stewart's example very few of us would be able to bear the strain upon our appropriations.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,  
State Librarian.

Pennsylvania State Library,  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
November 4, 1920.

Ethelbert Stewart, Esqr.,  
U. S. Department of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of the 19th.

It would seem to be a much more reasonable thing to send the *Labor Review* to the libraries and omit individuals rather than militate against those much abused institutions. Libraries have less money to subscribe to magazines than they ever had. If all the departments at Washington are to charge for their reports information as to the activities of the Central Government will come high indeed.

Yours very truly,  
THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,  
State Librarian.

October 27, 1920.

Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian,  
Pennsylvania State Library,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 27th, and note what you say in reply to the letter sent you on the 19th relative to furnishing libraries with the *Monthly Labor Review*.

No one regrets more than myself that it was necessary to put the *Monthly Labor Review* upon a subscription basis, but owing to the cut in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics made by Congress, it was found necessary to put the *Review* on a subscription basis at a price barely sufficient to pay for paper and press work. Up to date the other publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are free, and I trust they will remain so. Under the regulations made by my predecessor, Dr. Meeker, I do not see my way clear to change the method of distribution of the *Monthly Labor Review* until we can get more liberal appropriations at the hands of Congress.

Regretting that I cannot comply with your request, I am,

Very truly yours,

ETHELBERT STEWART,  
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

October 30, 1920.

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart,  
U. S. Department of Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your reply to my letter of the 27th ult, dated the 30th. I did not make any request of you as you state. I simply made the statement that if the departments at Washington are to charge libraries for every item of theirs that goes forth from them it will be difficult for the people at large to know what the benefits of the centralized government are. I shall not hesitate to spread this information where it will do the most good, for if every department of the Government were to take the same action that you have our book appropriations would have to be re-doubled.

Yours truly,

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,  
State Librarian.

November 4, 1920.



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## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

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### MASSACHUSETTS

*Haverhill.* For the year 1919, the Haverhill Public Library had an income of \$28,954, of which \$18,747 came from the city appropriation and \$2,148 from the dog tax. Of this, \$10,875 were spent on librarians' salaries; \$1,266 on janitor service; \$2,751 on books; \$1,081 on periodicals; \$2,046 on binding; and \$178 on pictures.

Thru a total of 145 agencies (central library, 2 branches, 7 stations and 135 school rooms), the library served a population of 53,940. The total number of volumes lent for home use was 239,392, of which 166,658 (about 70%) were fiction; the circulation per capita was 4, and the average circulation per day 725.

The number of volumes added during the year by purchase was 2134, and by gift or exchange, 1820; 527 volumes were lost or withdrawn during the year; and the total number of volumes at the end of the year was 117,000.

*Boston.* Comparing the expenditures of the Boston Public Library for books, periodicals and newspapers in 1919-1920 with statistics of four years back, a steady increase is apparent. In 1915-1916 figures were: \$39,973 for books; \$6,586 for periodicals and \$1,879 for newspapers—a total of \$48,438. Now they are \$58,294 for books; \$7920 for periodicals and \$2411 for newspapers—a total of \$68,625. Fiction expenditures alone have increased in this period from \$2,518 in 1915-1916, to \$5,578 in 1919-1920. Accessions during the year numbered 54,419 volumes, of which 40,378 were acquired by purchase. The net gain in volumes numbered 16,853 at the Central Library and 6,950 at the branches. Circulation proved to be the largest in the history of the library totaling 2,300,732 books in home use, an increase of 272,679 over that of the previous year.

The salary budget for the year was \$347,567. On June 1st, 1919, a general increase of \$100 a year was allowed all members of the regular staff receiving less than \$1800; in June and January increases were allowed to members of the Bindery Department and later, increases were given those in Printing and Engineer Departments, so total increases for the year amounted to about \$25,000.

*Williamstown.* The first war memorial at Williamstown College is that of the class of 1914, which is to consist of a fifteen hundred dollar fund for a loan library of college textbooks for students in need of financial help.

Several textbooks have already been purchased and are in circulation.

### RHODE ISLAND

*Providence.* Nineteen lawyers have raised a fund and purchased for \$19,000 the Durfee property at the rear of the Supreme Court, with a view to offering it at the same sum to the State for a site for the State Law Library, now housed in inadequate quarters in the Supreme Court Building.

### NEW YORK

*New York City.* Exhibitions at the Public Library are "American Lithographs of To-day" open until Dec. 15, Room 321; and "French Prints of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," open during December in the Stuart Gallery, Room 316.

### PENNSYLVANIA

*Pittsburgh.* The Carnegie Library celebrated on November fifth the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening. The celebration took the form of an invitation to all residents of Pittsburgh to become better acquainted with their library. An attractive booklet telling of the rapid growth of the Library in point both of facilities and use, was widely distributed. Newspapers, magazines, and the bulletins of organizations of many types, gave space for articles about the Library. Business houses made window displays of library books and placards about the celebration. From seven to ten on the anniversary evening, all departments of the Library, including those not usually open to the public, were at work and open for inspection. In every room there were exhibitions illustrating its resources. About five thousand people visited the Library that evening and both the expressions of interest and the requests for an early repetition of the "open house" feature indicated that as a means of giving publicity to library work, the celebration was a success.

During the year ended December 31, 1919, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh served a population of 600,000 thru 171 agencies (central library, 8 branches, 16 stations, 128 schools, 10 clubs and 8 playgrounds) with 1,363,365 volumes lent for home use. The number of borrowers registered during the year was 25,373, of which 11,076 were juvenile borrowers. The number of volumes in the Library at the beginning of the year totaled 445,753; 29,571 were



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added by purchase, gift or exchange; 11,011 volumes were lost or withdrawn, making a total at the end of the year of 464,313.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Washington.* On December 4th the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Georgetown Law School was celebrated and a new Law Library building, with space for 20,000 volumes formally opened. The present collection numbers about 9000 books.

#### VIRGINIA

*Lynchburg.* The entire estate of the late Mary Frances Jones, being about \$540,000, goes to the Jones Memorial Library built and endowed by Mrs. Jones fifteen years ago.

#### MICHIGAN

*Detroit.* With the removal of the collections of the Public Library to its new building, the present library building in Gratiot Avenue will become a branch. This building, situated in the heart of the city, will be specially useful to business men.

#### MISSOURI

*St. Louis.* The St. Louis Public Library for the year ended April 30th reports a circulation of 2,010,927 volumes, being an increase of 194,082 over the circulation of the previous year. The active registered users, that is, those who have borrowed books within three years past number 113,370, a gain of 3,260. Books deposited in the schools number 226,530. The resident white users of the Library numbered 30,807, and the non-resident users, 1,354. Colored residents and non-residents totaled 1,648.

The staff numbers 256 persons, 89 men and 167 women. The library staff proper numbers 189, of which 27 are in executive and administrative work, including department heads and branch librarians; 55 in general library work; 35 in ordering and cataloging books; 7 as children's librarians; 30 as part-time assistants; and 35 as clerks and pages. There are 64 members of the staff in regular grades—24 in Grade A; 11 in Grade B; and 29 in Grade C—27 in special grades—20 catalogers and 7 children's librarians—and 165 in ungraded positions. The number of volumes in the Library at the beginning of the year was 549,909; 44,820 were added during the year by purchase; 2,645 by gift, exchange or deposit; 1,247 added by binding material not otherwise counted; 19,042 were lost or withdrawn, making a total of 579,945 volumes at the end of the year.

The total number of agencies serving a population of 773,000 (census of 1920) is 216, being

1 central library, 7 branches, 4 sub-branches, 66 deposit or delivery stations, 89 schools (in which there are 420 class-room libraries) and 49 miscellaneous.

#### KANSAS

*Wichita.* Wichita lawyers have purchased a library consisting of nearly 1500 books at a cost of \$3150. The library will be lodged in the Northwest room of the Court House.

#### TEXAS

*Galveston.* As a means of stimulating interest in the fourth roll call of the Red Cross, a collection of toys, made by European and American Children to express appreciation of the work of the Red Cross, was exhibited at the Rosenberg Library. Clever rhymes by Jessie Gay van Cleve, children's librarian explaining the toys were an added attraction. Invitations from the Library and the Red Cross were sent to adults and children.

#### MONTANA

*Liberty.* The class of 1920 of William Jewell College at Liberty (Mont.) presented to the Library \$600 with which to buy books. A committee of the class, advised by members of the faculties, decided to spend the money principally on works of modern poetry and modern drama.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Pasadena.* In the year ended June 30, 1920, the Pasadena Public Library served a population of 45,300 thru 18 agencies (central library, 4 branches, 5 school deposits, and 5 fire station deposits). There were loaned for home use 438,008 volumes, of which 203,031 were fiction. The total number of volumes in the library in July, 1919, was 68,358; 8213 added by purchase, and 1042 by gift; 2691 volumes were withdrawn, making a total of 74,922 volumes at the end of the year. The number of registered borrowers is 13,495. Expenditures for the year were \$49,935.

*Sacramento.* The first of the series of library institutes conducted by the California State Library, in accordance with the plan announced in the September first LIBRARY JOURNAL, for the helping of library workers unable to attend a regular library school opened on November 9th. Seven libraries are represented in the class, one librarian coming from each library.

*Los Angeles.* A memorial to the Reverend Robert W. Cleland, in the form of a special departmental library relating to Latin American history, has been collected during the summer months at Occidental College, Los Angeles.



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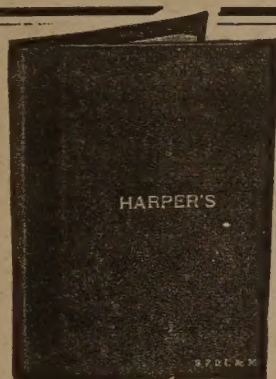
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